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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Chicago Opens World's Fair

Germany Has a 'William Tell'

Congress Expects Gold Fight

France Wants More U. S. Aid

House Knocks Out Sales Tax

Austria Feels German Slap

CHICAGO opens its second world's fair, the Century of Progress exposition. The colorful 424-acre lake front show, already a triumph because built and drawing exhibits from afar in spite of slump times, receives the Government's official sanction from Postmaster-General Farley, representing the President. The spectacular night opening is precipitated by having a light beam which left Arcturus 40 years ago, during the first world's fair, act upon a photo-electric cell. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition, shows how appropriate is this use of star energy when he explains that the century being commemorated has been one of increasing use of natural science for the purposes of men. The fair holds material evidences of man's accomplishments—Here is visual proof that he can prevail over all his perils, solve all his problems.

* * *

¶ Germany sets up Albert Leo Schlageter as "the William Tell of the National Revolution." Schlageter, a zealous German, was executed by the French Army of Occupation in the Ruhr 10 years ago for damaging railroads and bridges over which the French were shipping German coal. Golzheim Heath, near Düsseldorf, where Schlageter was shot, plans for a celebration by 300,000, while every town and village in the Rhineland and Westphalia is holding mass meetings and religious services. Berlin unveils a tablet. France protests the observance—Paris sees it as mere anti-French agitation.

* * *

¶ Congress sees warm opposition develop to repeal of the gold payment clause in public and private obligations. A repeal measure, backed by the Administration, is introduced to clarify matters. This measure makes past as well as future obligations payable in any lawful money. Leading senators take the position that the bill should not be made retroactive; that holders of gold clause paper, while they have seldom asked payment in gold, have the right to do so. The measure is far-reaching—About $100,000,000,000 gold clause paper is said to be in force.

* * *

¶ France finds itself in a hesitating mood. It welcomes Ambassador Davis's declaration of America's readiness to consult and coöperate with European powers, but would like assurances of positive aid from America before renouncing its arms. Paris believes the declaration makes small contribution to security. Doubt also is felt over the revised Mussolini four-power pact. France probably will sign in order to save Europe from war for 10 years, but wants its security more fully secured. Its reluctance is, of course, understandable—France has several times been invaded.

* * *

¶ The United States will have no federal sales tax. The proposal for such a tax to raise revenue under the industrial recovery bill is defeated in the House by 265 to 137. The measure is then approved 324 to 76 and sent to the Senate, which, with such heavy opposition in the House, will probably not raise the sales tax issue but accept the House's alternative of increased income and gasoline taxes. The measure was sent to Congress by the President with several suggestions as to how the needed funds could be raised. Rumor said the sales tax, twice defeated last year, was gaining in favor—But rumor, as is often the case, was trippingly untrue.

* * *

¶ The League of Nations comes to the rescue of 12,000 disturbed officials of the Saar Governing Commission. These officials, half named by the German Government and half recruited by the commission, have worried over their future. The Hitler Government is charged with exerting pressure to bring them under the same rules as officials in Germany, including exclusion of Jews. The Saar will decide to which country it is to be attached at a plebiscite in 1935. The League quiets unrest by giving assurance of pecuniary compensation for officials who cannot be taken over—It's a hardship not to know your own nationality.

* * *

¶ Austria gets the German response to its recent curt treatment of National Socialist officials who addressed audiences in Vienna. Premier Dollfuss told these visitors they were there to foment Nazi sentiment against the Austrian Government and were not welcome. Now Germany takes away from Austria the valuable German tourist crop. After June 1 no German may go for his holiday in the beloved North Tyrol or Salzburg without paying 1000 marks to have a special stamp affixed to his passport. This punitive measure, keeping Germans at home, deals Austria a truly severe blow—The Tyrolean hotel keepers are wringing their hands.

Hot Contest on Gold Repeal Is Looked For in Both Houses

Expected, However, Roosevelt Will Have His Way—Step Taken Simply to Legalize Present Standing of Currency

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27—A hard contest seems certain in Congress over the Administration's measure, introduced late yesterday, for retroactive repeal of the "gold clause" on all public and private obligations. An Administration victory, however, appeared certain.

The measure was introduced by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, and in the House by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the two committees dealing with finance. As explained by the Administration, the proposed law is only a formal action regularizing the present de facto arrangement. As viewed by conservative opponents, however, including Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania and others, the retroactive feature of the bill amounts to repudiation of a valid contract.

There has been a "gold clause" in American financial issues ever since the end of the "greenback" period following the Civil War. This clause guaranteed that the Government would repay its obligations in gold coin of a certain weight and fineness.

The same gold clause was written into many private bonds and most mortgages. When the country resumed the full payment of gold, in the 70's the gold clause still remained in the contracts, although it no longer had meaning, since nobody asked payment in gold. There is no "gold clause" in the average British obligation for example, whether public or private.

The effect of repealing the gold clause as now proposed simply is that a debt of $500 owed by the Government will be paid in Federal Reserve notes, now banknotes, silver dollars or any other legal money. Whatever the change in theory, this is the kind of money that, in practice, 999 men out of 1000 have been receiving for government obligations in the last 75 years. Few government obligations are paid in gold, so long as it is certain that there is plenty of gold if it should be required.

When the United States left thte gold standard last March, however, the Administration by executive order forbade payment in gold, and the new proposal, as explained by Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, simply gives that order statutory validity.

The obligation to it raised by opponents is not against elimination of the gold clause from future government issues, but that it contains

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Reich Honors 'William Tell' Of Revolution

Man Executed by French in Occupation of Ruhr Becomes a Hero

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 27—Mass meetings and special religious services in honor of Albert Leo Schlageter have been taking place today, and will continue throughout the week-end in all parts of Germany.

Schlageter, who 10 years ago was executed by the French Army of Occupation in the Ruhr for having damaged bridges and railways over which French were exporting German coal, is being made the symbolic hero of the Ruhr struggle and the "William Tell of the National Revolution."

On Golzheim Heath, near Düsseldorf, where Schlageter was shot, the largest celebration is occurring. There 300,000 are expected to assemble, while throughout the Rhineland and Westphalia every town and village is commemorating the incident.

"We must make the world realize," Herr Adol Wagner, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, declared at the Schlageter celebrations in Munich, recently, "that the nation has a right to defend its vital interests, and in coöperation we National Socialists storm forward, for the fate of the German people is involved."

A new Schlageter monument, it is reported, will be erected at the so-called Porta Westphalica, a pass in the Weser hills where the Teutonic leader Arminius defeated a Roman legion. The new monument will look across at the Bismarck column and the huge Kaiser Wilhelm, the first statue erected in pre-war days.

A Schlageter tablet was also unveiled in Berlin yesterday and during the coming months a special Schlageter Museum which yesterday opened in Düsseldorf will tour Germany.

It is natural that such celebrations are hardly pleasing to the French across the Rhine and it is therefore viewed with satisfaction that Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who was to have attended the Düsseldorf celebrations, was prevented by government business. Presence of the Chancellor at such celebrations would certainly have increased Franco-German tension, especially since the French press has already protested strongly against what it considered anti-French activities in the Rhineland.

Mountaineers Get News by Airplane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The interesting story of how two prospectors, living in the mountains east of here 50 miles from the nearest railroad receive their paper daily, was told this week by pilots of the American Airways.

Each afternoon, Pilots Bart Cox and Co-Pilot M. L. Blackmore of the American Airways, are given an extra paper by one of the afternoon dailies here when they load the newspapers destined for distribution in the Imperial Valley.

"We don't know who the men are, but every day at about 6 o'clock we see them standing outside their cabin waiting for the paper," Mr. Cox said. "I bring the plane down within a few hundred feet of the ground, and Mr. Blackmore tosses the paper out to them. Then they scramble for it, and wave their thanks as we go on."

Honduran School Closed

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, May 26 (By U. P.)—Economic reasons forced the Government yesterday to close the law school.

Cuts in Filipino Workers Eased By Gratuity Act

Dropping of Superfluous Employees to Cost About $1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I. — Thousands of Filipinos who have been forced out of employment by general economy measures have fared far better than most of the unemployed in other countries. They are the former employees of the Philippine Government who were retired under the gratuity act passed during the last session of the Philippine Legislature.

In an attempt to balance the budget last year, Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt and his Cabinet realized the necessity of a general weeding out of superfluous employees. But it was not possible to get legislation on this move without a provision of gratuity for the employees to be dropped.

The passing of the gratuity act, however, made the process easy, for thousands of employees signified their willingness to lose their positions on this basis. The idea of the bill was to weed out the least desirable employees. But in most cases those were dropped who let it be known that they had no objections.

Officials and employees who have served the Government for five years or more are entitled to a month's salary for each year of service not to exceed 24 years. Temporary employees, having served less than five years, are entitled to a half-month's salary for each year. The gratuity is based on the highest salary paid during the term of service and is collectible at the rate of 33 1-3 per cent of monthly salary until the total is paid. Some officials, wishing to leave the country, have been able to collect the total sum with discount for advance settlement.

The so-called "pariente" system in the Philippines works all the time, with all classes. If any member of a family is without a position, it is understood that his relatives will give him a home. The plan is so firmly established that there is felt almost no sense of obligation on the part of the person receiving assistance. On the other hand, any member of a family who gets into a position of importance, immediately finds positions for all his relatives, far and wide.

A spurt has been given to banking business, due to the fact that authorized banks may purchase these gratuity payments and make a discounted settlement in full with the retiring officials. It was estimated that 2500 government employees left the service at the end of April in order to comply with the emergency gratuity law, and that approximately 2,000,000 pesos ($1,000,000) will be expended eventually to settle gratuity payments.

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Things Present

Men are finding that they have it within their power to preserve peace among the nations. See the editorial, "The New Diplomacy and Leticia."

Your friend who is studying French should derive some help from the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

A useful rule to aid spellers will be found in the article in "Our Living Language" series on the Progress in Education page.

The news of the week is summarized on the map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

A series of six daily articles on labor legislation will start on Monday. Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music and the Theater page, and more Hymnal Notes.

Great Composite Recovery Bill Is Handed to Senate

House Passes Measure After Defeating the Sales Tax Amendment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27—With the sales tax method of raising federal revenue definitely eliminated from the Administration's gigantic industrial recovery bill by a House vote of 265 to 137, the important measure passed over to the Senate today, where its final adoption with the tax schedule now embodied appeared probable.

Sales tax sentiment is stronger in the upper chamber than in the lower, but proponents are almost ready to admit that such a decisive rejection of the alternative to higher income tax rates by the House certainly wipes it off the legislative slate for the present session, if not for years to come.

As a result, the great Administration bill embodying President Roosevelt's program for federal regulation of industry, including wages and hours of work, a public works program calculated to provide employment for somewhere in the vicinity of 6,000,000 persons and provisions for new taxes to raise $700,000,000, is now set for the Senate portion of its legislative career with no apparent reason for any considerable delay.

Defeat of the sales tax by the House yesterday came as a distinct surprise to advocates who had reason to believe that a tide had set in in its favor. Particularly unexpected was its defeat by an even more decisive count than a year ago, when it went down twice by votes of 223 to 153 and 236 to 160.

The alternative accepted by the House is the No. 1 schedule submitted by the Treasury consisting of increases in the normal income tax rates from 4 to 6 and from 8 to 10 per cent, increase in the federal gasoline tax from 1 to 1¾ cents per gallon, and imposition of the income tax on cash dividends, now exempt.

The tax issue was the only one which caused a serious controversy when the House reached the hour for its final vote on the industry bill last night. Shortly after this issue had been settled it shouted the great bill through by a vote of 324 to 76.

Undoubtedly the day was saved for the Democratic leaders when the Ways and Means Committee proposed an amendment which would plug up the loophole in the existing income tax whereby Mr. J. P. Morgan and partners escaped paying income taxes during the last two years. The amendment was instantly approved by a thundering chorus of "ayes," which left no doubt as to the House sentiment on this score.

Other changes made in the bill in the concluding hours yesterday included the transfer of the 3 per cent electric energy tax now in effect from the consumers to the producers. It also went through amid cheers and lusty shouts.

Germany Restricts Travel to Austria By Heavy Impost

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 27—Germany today replied to the Austrian Government's actions against National Socialists by dealing a severe blow to Austria's most valuable invisible import—tourist traffic.

Today's decree orders that from June first next no German will be allowed to enter Austria otherwise than for business purposes or local frontier traffic without first having placed a special stamp on his passport costing 1000 marks, about $250. This means that German tourists, who in the past have largely comprised Austria's tourist traffic, will now be unable to go to their beloved North Tyrol and Salzburg, but must holiday at home.

A number of important conferences in Austria which Germans from all countries would attend have been scheduled for early summer and it is still uncertain whether the new restrictions will apply to them. Outstanding among such meetings is the great Pan-German Congress next month in Klagenfurt, capital of Styria.

Dam to Wipe Out Old Chilean Town

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Recoleta, a town of 1000 population and boasting a church four centuries old, is shortly to disappear under water upon completion of a huge irrigation dam across the Hurtado River.

Nine hundred men, working in day and night shifts, have toiled four years to build the dam, the largest of its kind in South America. When completed it will form a lake covering 1250 acres with a total capacity of 106,000,000 cubic meters of water, sufficient to irrigate 42,500 acres of land which at present is almost non-productive. The new lake will be so large and so deep that it will be navigable for small steamers and will serve as an island base for Chilean naval hydroplanes.

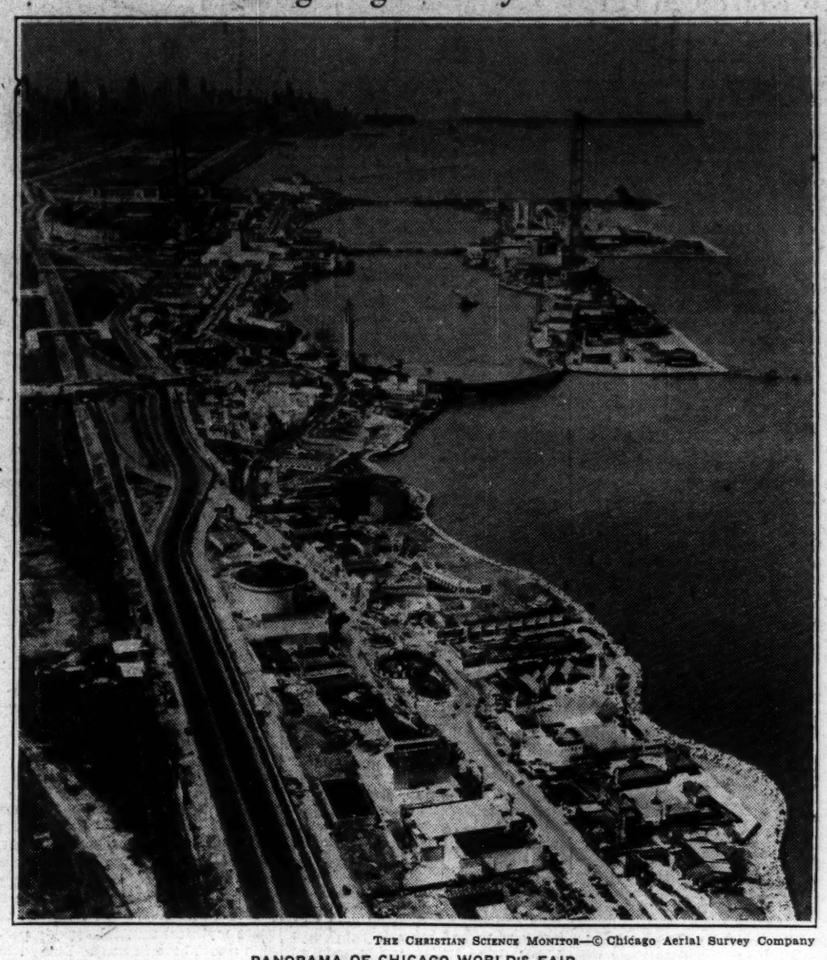
German Cabinet Seizes Communist Party Funds

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 27—The funds and property of the German Communist Party have been officially confiscated by a decree of the Hitler Cabinet.

The decree defines Communist activities as high treason, thereby bringing them under criminal law, which makes such confiscation automatic.

Chicago Again Plays Host



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PANORAMA OF CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

Looking North Along Midway, the Century of Progress Exposition Edges the Shore of Lake Michigan. Above a Composition of Modernistic Buildings Rise the Giant Towers of the Sky Ride.

French Balance Arms Cut And Security Pledges

American Offer Regarded as Right Move but Lacking Definiteness

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 27—The outstanding feature of the week in Europe was the declaration of Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the United States delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, particularly regarding the possibility of American participation in consultation in case of a threat of war.

Hailed as an important peace contribution in Italy, Germany and Britain, it would be misleading to omit the serious reservations expressed by France. This is especially emphasized with the statement of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday which seems to make a smaller contribution to French security than some competent observers here hold requisite.

The French position requires analysis as an aid to clarification of a problem which is the vortex of disarmament efforts of the moment. The French believe renunciation of arms should be compensated by additional assurances of international help against an aggressor. They look to America for positive aid.

Now it appears that following agreement on a measure of disarmament the United States is ready to sit with other nations in an attempt to prevent war. But America is free to accept or reject any decision naming an aggressor. If it rejects, the United States retains full liberty of action. If it accepts, the United

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Morgan Hearing Takes Rest; No Illegality Yet Disclosed

Revealing of Insiders' Lists to Whom Stock Was Sold Under Market Shows How Any Banker Can Foster Good Will

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27 — The Morgan hearing rested today while senators and the public took stock of evidence divulged in the past four days of investigation into the inner sanctum of Wall Street's most powerful office. The inquiry will resume next Wednesday. Here are some of the highlights of the hearings thus far:

No illegal act has yet come to light committed by any member or agent of the Morgan firm.

"Due to capital loosses," Mr. Morgan paid no United States income tax in 1931, or 1932; neither did any of his 19 partners. Their aggregate income tax in 1930 was $48,000.

Mr. Morgan paid £7000 annual income tax in these three years in England, where there is no "capital gain and loss" clause in the law.

A list of directorships and trusteeships of Morgan partners shows that their interests ramify into every phase of the nation's business and finance.

Similar strings of control lead from the Morgan office through their acceptance of deposits from big corporations, and through their own large-scale loans.

EExistence of "insiders" list, long rumored on Wall Street, was brought to light. Friends of the Morgan firm, prominent in financial and public life, were permitted to subscribe to issues of stock at less than market price.

On one stock favor list, selected Morgan friends were permitted to subscribe to stock in the Alleghany Corporation at $20 a share when it was selling on the market at $35 a share.

On another list, stock in Standard Brands, Inc., was offered to public men and financiers at $22 a share, when the public paid $40.

These lists involved no illegality, but emphasized the very material methods by which a private banking house can foster good will.

The first detailed Morgan balance sheet in 20 years, since the House Pujo hearing, was put on record. This shows recent considerable Morgan losses, but a strong and highly

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Vast Reindeer Herd Nears End of Trek Of 1800 Miles Across Arctic Wastes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The 1800-mile trek of 3000 reindeer herded from Alaska across the arctic wastes to the Mackenzie River delta in the Northwest Territories is nearing its close after 3½ years of battling against blizzards and attacks of wolves.

A representative of the Edmonton Journal journeyed out from Aklavik to meet the herders, traveling 200 miles by dog-team to get the interview. The Eskimo herders told that during a blizzard in 1931, about 500 reindeer strayed away, and it took six months to find and round them up again. The original herd of 3000—80 per cent female animals—now number 2300 as 1000 of the reindeer perished and 300 fawns were born on the long trek.

The herd was purchased by the Canadian Government in 1929 from the Lomen Reindeer Company of Seattle for $60 a head for every animal delivered to the Mackenzie delta. Eskimo and Lapp herders, dressed from head to toe in reindeer skins, brought the herd overland in this sensational trek of great hardships. The 2300 reindeer are now pastured east of Herschel Island, approximately 100 miles from their destination. They will rest at this pasturage until December when they will be able to cross the frozen delta of the Mackenzie to their permanent home of 15,000 square miles which has been set aside by Canada as a reserve for the reindeer.

This herd is intended to form a food reserve for the Eskimos and northern Indians who, because of the rapid disappearance of the vast caribou herds, are in danger of famine.

The caribou herds migrate to "other parts" and in certain years when the Eskimo hunters miss the migrating caribou and are unable to find their haunts, they are in a precarious condition. To overcome this difficulty the Canadian Government decided to domesticate a huge herd of reindeer which thrive in the arctic winters, are easily domesticated and which do not suffer from the migratory whims of the caribou, so will always be available as a food supply for the dwellers of the far Canadian north.

The Dominion Government brought over several families of Lapp reindeer herders from Norway and these families are now established at the reindeer station east of Aklavik. The Lapplanders will instruct the Eskimos as to the herding and care of the reindeer. No indiscriminate hunting of the animals will be allowed by the Government and it is expected that the herd will increase rapidly in its new home.

Idle Women Ask Where They Fit In Relief Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREA, Calif.—Where in the local and national program for relief of the unemployed does the woman fit.

This question is asked pointedly by a group of unemployed women here in a letter addressed to President Roosevelt, to whom they appeal for consideration. They point out that the general relief program seems to center around men, apparently assuming that if this one angle of the situation is attacked the entire problem will be solved.

But there are throughout the nation thousands of women who are the sole support of their households. Some are widows with children, others are young women with dependents.

Included among those for whom the appeal is made are women trained as specialists, the letter details. Some are teachers, some nurses, stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, well able in ordinary times of business to carry their burdens. But they have been unable to find a place in the national relief program into which they can fit, they declare.

Writers of the letter state, "No woman with runs in her stockings, shabby shoes and empty purse can long keep her morale. Such deterioration is a national catastrophe."

Authors of the letter hope their effort will attain national prominence and that other groups will make similar appeals. They believe, they say in their missive, that a solution can be found for their problems if it is sought in the proper manner.

Market Again Soars With Heavy Buying

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Heavy buying poured into the stock market today, bringing gains ranging from a few cents to about $8 on opening blocks of 1000 to 25,000 shares.

There was a huge demand for gold-mining shares, Homestake opening at $225.12, up $8.25, Alaska Juneau, Dome, McIntyre Porcupine and United States Smelting, Refining & Mining soared $1.50 to $3.

Union Pacific Railroad common stock had its first appearance on the tape three-quarters of an hour after the opening. The quotation for 4000 shares was $108, an overnight gain of $6.50. American Telephone's debut for the day, made earlier, was a 10,000-share block at $117, up $3.25. U. S. Steel preferred at $96 was up $5.50.

Millions Hear Farley Open World's Fair

Radio and Vast Audience at Soldier Field Take Part in Ceremony

Show of Gay Brilliance

Racine Girl Rules Fair as Queen of Charm; Crowd Flocks In

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 27—A Century of Progress came to an end today, when Chicago's world's fair, designed to relate its exploits, opened and saluted the unseen progress of the coming 100 years.

Dignitaries and notables were scheduled to formally initiate the exposition, but for all that the honor goes to the "unknown citizen." Long before the gates along the three-mile front were unleashed crowds swarmed about them. The fair was opened by the populace.

A day of brilliant sunshine and clear cool air set the exposition off to a fine start. It was a day made for crowds to be about, for flags to fly, for bands to play, and hours before the ceremonies, the near-by boulevards were packed with automobiles and people.

Advance sale of tickets has proved remarkably successful, the department in charge reporting that around 4,000,000 admissions were sold in advance of the opening today.

Bands Pass in Review

At 10 o'clock a blast of band music was heard in the upper reaches of Michigan Boulevard, and the parade which heralded the opening of a Century of Progress began passing the site of the original Fort Dearborn, where the seed of modern Chicago was planted over a century ago. Past the site of the fort, now built up with towering skyscrapers and hustling with the hustle of a big city's commerce, the parade went, linking past and present with a chain of men and music, the uniforms they wore and the instruments they carried glistening into a silver glow under the kind sunshine of a happy day.

Came band after band, the famous Black Horse troop of the Illinois National Guard making a fine showing near the head, escorting prominent officials through the city and on to Soldier Field, adjoining the fair grounds.

Bands dressed in black, bands dressed in brown, gray, white, khaki, they came, joining in the music which resounded down the avenue for a memorable hour, telling that the day had come to go to the fair. It mattered not what they played, the words were the same today—the fair is on—come to the fair.

Queen in Parade

Army and navy reserve officers training corps, high school bands, military school bands from far and wide, they all joined in the music.

Then came into view a big red float, dazzling, regal. It is the Queen. The Queen going to the fair, in state. She had just been chosen last night, a young blonde beauty from Racine, Wis., Miss Lillian Anderson, 23 years old. Until recently she was a cashier in a tearoom and Cinderella-like was selected from many contestants to be "Queen of Charm" of the exposition.

Her 50 attendants pay their homage to their queen and the people on the sidelines become her vassals. It is her day, but it is Chicago's day, too, and as they all pass down the avenue and onto the fair grounds, showers of white flakes fall from skyscrapers, "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" rise from the streets, the fair is on.

After the parade had entered Soldier Field, the opening program began, with an invocation by Bishop George Craig Stewart of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago, followed by short speeches by Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition, Gov. Henry Horner, Mayor Edward J. Kelly, and then by the address of Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, who took President Roosevelt's place as official representative of the United States Government.

Heard by Millions

Millions of persons, here or beside their radios, heard the words of dedication by Mr. Farley.

"The Century of Progress celebration tends to substitute healthy rivalry among nations for destructive jealousy," Mr. Farley declared. "Such events as this cement the bonds of international friendship and contribute in no small degree to the furtherance of the hopes for all of us. Good customers are good neighbors."

Mr. Farley read President Roosevelt's message. After tracing mankind's progress, President Roosevelt said:

"Who is there of so little faith as to believe that man is so limited that he will not find a remedy for the industrial ills that periodically make the world shiver with doubt and terror?"

"Every convention of the peoples of the world bring nearer the time of mutual helpfulness," it continued.

"So I welcome the celebration you are now beginning. It is timely not only because it marks a century of accomplishment, but it comes at a time when the world needs nothing so much as a better mutual understanding of the peoples of the earth.

"So I congratulate Chicago and its guests and wish the exposition unbounded success—success as a show

(Continued on page 3, Column 1)

Municipal Aid Bills Approved By Committees

Measures Designed to Provide $32,300,000 in Funds Advanced

A bill to provide a conditional grant of $32,300,000 to the cities and towns of Massachusetts for relief of taxation upon real estate was reported favorably into the House of Representatives yesterday by the House committee on ways and means.

The measure is based upon the report of the committee on taxation calling for the raising of $25,000,000 in new taxes, as well as upon the report of the committee on municipal finance authorizing the emergency finance board to lend money to cities and towns and upon proposals for extension of federal relief to Massachusetts cities.

An important feature of the legislation is the reduction of the sales tax from two to one per cent and the elimination of the proposed head tax on women. The various taxation items favorably reported, it is estimated, would bring in revenue of approximately $20,000,000. Of this amount $10,000,000 would come from a one per cent sales tax; $6,000,000 from a six per cent tax on the dividends of domestic business corporations, and $1,500,000 from a one-half of one per cent increase on the taxation of earned incomes.

Legislation designed to curb the activities of so-called sweat shops operating in Massachusetts was approved by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The bill authorizes the labeling of goods produced by firms failing to comply with the minimum wage decrees. Members of the Legislature from Fall River and New Bedford, both mill cities, witnessed the signing ceremonies.

The House Ways and Means Committee will report favorably Governor Ely's recommendations to make changes in the recently enacted salary reduction bill in order to take care of the state and county employees who, under the present act, would be required to take more than the intended 10 and 15 per cent reductions in pay.

The public utilities department approved the issue by the Boston Elevated Railway Company of negotiable registered or coupon bonds or notes to an amount not exceeding at par value $3,000,000. The bonds are to be dated June 1, 1933, payable within 15 years from the date thereof, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6½ per cent a year, payable semiannually.

The bill authorizing payment of taxes by installment was passed to be engrossed by the Massachusetts Senate. The Senate on a voice vote referred to the next annual session the bill to regulate collection agencies. This action upheld the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee.

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Bostonians Urged To Listen in On Station N-A-T-U-R-E

In the effort to develop wider interest in nature study and observation among Bostonians, the newly-formed New England Society of Naturalists has prepared a list of activities for the coming week in which the public is invited to participate. Headquarters of the organization is 143 Federal Street, Boston, and organizations staging nature walks and other programs are urged to call Hub. 7489.

At the Arnold Arboretum, this week is lilac time, while in the Public Garden, the Park Department reports, pansies are in their prime and spring migration is bringing many varieties of birds.

Although no special attractions have been announced for the Franklin Park Zoo and Aviary, in Dorchester, this exhibition is open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and until 6 p. m. during the summer months. The same is true of the Marine Park Aquarium on Farragut Road, City Point. In the Middlesex Fells Reservation, which has numerous trails in Malden, Melrose, Stoneham, Medford and Winchester, the Zoological Garden will be open until sunset.

Among the nature clubs' programs is that of the Brookline Bird Club which has scheduled a bird walk on May 30, the holiday, in Ipswich. Starting from Town Hall, the group will go to Clark's Pond and Little Neck, and then to Plumb Island in a boat. Those interested should take the 7:50 train at North Station, meeting the leader Mr. L. R. Talbot before boarding the train. On Saturday, June 3, the club will take a trip from Braintree to Blue Hill River and Randolph Avenue. Meet Mr. Irving P. Gammon Jr., at South Station and take 1:16 p. m.

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker

Valiantly has the gallery of Goodman-Walker continued to show the moderns this season. To them we are grateful for the chance to keep in touch with the world outside, for here in Boston we remain unceasingly loyal to our own artists and styles—an attitude which has faults and virtues. We step into the small gallery on Boylston Street at Dartmouth and are regaled with small sketches and large canvases by the Parisians.

Of Picasso's "Blue Period," there is an aquarelle, sparingly done. There is not yet a trace of the later primitivisms and abstractions, Picasso is still socially minded and sympathetically inclined; he paints circus folk, troupers, dancers. He derives from the Degas-Toulouse-Lautrec tradition, acknowledging ideas from unconventional sources. He has still the mildly melodramatic touch, a wistfulness and sentimentality which may associate him with the fin de siècle. The later Picasso has never really renounced these slender forms and weary attitudes; he has, however, complicated his æsthetic requirements and set more difficult problems for himself to solve.

A portrait by Derain is painted in the amber, ochre, siena tints, a frank gesture toward browns in a time when all other painters have indulged liberally in all hues of the spectrum. Derain gets a sense of color abundance in a single tone, for there is texture, depth, transparency, modulation in his manipulation of that one tone. The classical simplicity prevails—few strokes, few contours; it is an art of expressive simplicity, carefully calculated and tastefully executed.

There is a delightful water color by Vlaminck, Parisian by adoption. Many of us had come to think he'd grown too facile, too theatrical, somewhat tasteless, but here there is proof of his capacity in his best moments. Here is the gifted hand, graceful rendering, joyous use of color. It has the appearance of casualness but reaches down deeply in one's artistic sensibilities.

Among others in the exhibit, are Signac, Marie Laurençin, Renoir.

D. A.

'I'm Beginning to Think I Ought to Have a Longer Line'

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Holyoke Adds To the Delta Sigma Rho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 27—Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary forensic society, has authorized Mount Holyoke College, one of the few women's colleges maintaining a chapter of the society, to admit to membership eight undergraduates. In order to qualify for membership, under-graduates must have completed their junior year at college and have taken part in at least one intercollegiate debate.

Two of the new initiates, the Misses Doris Critchett of Douglaston, N. Y., and Virginia Ernst of Rutherford, N. J., are seniors. The others, who will complete their junior year this June, are the Misses Jane Gottfried, of Nutley, N. J.; Elizabeth Montignani of Rochester, Valerie Gapcynski of Schenectady, Elizabeth Brockway of Utica, Frances Smith of Tyrone, Penna., and Margaret Whitcombe of Ellsworth, Maine.

Henry Ford Upheld By Court Decision

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27 (AP)—A federal court jury at 2 a. m. today returned a verdict for Mr. Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, in the $100,000 suit brought against him by Mr. Herbert K. Allard, of Cranston. The jury had deliberated just 12 hours.

Mr. Allard brought suit to obtain $49,844.70 which he alleged Mr. Ford owed him for commissions in negotiations which resulted in purchase of the Wayside Inn and neighboring properties in Sudbury, Mass., for Mr. Ford.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds shifting to westerly.

Massachusetts: Showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and probably tonight; somewhat cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Maine: Rain and not quite so cool tonight; Sunday generally fair with rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler in south portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds shifting to westerly and diminishing tonight over north portion and fresh south shifting to west winds over south portion and overcast weather with rain over north and probably local showers over south portion; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	80	Montreal	52	80
Bismarck	52	70	Nantucket	64	80
Boston	62	90	New Orleans	74	86
Buffalo	56	80	New York	72	84
Calgary	44	66	Norfolk, Va.	76	92
Charleston	80	96	North Platte	54	78
Chicago	64	74	Philadelphia	76	88
Cincinnati	68	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	100
Denver	56	78	Pittsburgh	70	86
Eastport, Me.	42	66	Portland, Me.	48	80
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	78	94
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	66	76
7p.m., May 26	74	..	St. Paul	56	70
Helena, Mont.	44	58	Salt Lake City	50	76
Huron, S. D.	54	66	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	78	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	74
Kansas City	66	80	Seattle	48	60
Key West	82	84	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	56	78	Washington	76	88
Memphis	70	72	Wichita, Kan.	62	80
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	54	72

A—9 a. m. May 27.
B—Maximum May 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:12 p. m., Sunday 2:18 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

Motion Pictures

Chiefly Introducing M. Garat

On the light, fantastic toe, the new Fox film, "Adorable," trips into the Metropolitan Theater this week, with Miss Janet Gaynor under one wing and M. Henri Garat of France under the other. Miss Gaynor is a princess who runs away from one of those mythical musical-comedy palaces somewhere in Mittel-Europa to attend a servants' ball, and M. Garat, a personable young man, who has been seen here in foreign films and in the English version of "Congress Dances," meets her there in the guise of a delicatessen salesman. He is an officer in the royal regiment. The mild complications of their bland and innocent love affair make the story. And since it is a more or less familiar story, interest centers in its treatment.

The director, Mr. William Dieterle, has cast sidewise glances at Herr Ernst Lubitsch and M. René Clair. He sends a silver bowl of soup to traverse a long, rolling table in the King's kitchen for seasoning at many hands, as M. Clair's graphophones are sent for the details of their completion. He sets the princess's slippers twitching with dance steps by her bed and achieves instantaneous changes in uniform as M. Garat is promoted from lieutenant to captain to major and finally to prince. And some of these fanciful touches come off with something approaching the skill of his predecessors. And some do not. Long before the soup-bearer to the King has made his tortuous way through innumerable sentineled doors, we have seen the point. On the other hand, there is a lovely skating sequence that is a gem of filmic motion.

The music too is imitative—of the modern mechanistic effects. Motors are cranked and horns sounded melodiously. M. Garat sings the inconsequential little ditties well. Miss Caynor does not.

Mr. Herbert Mundin is hard put to make his comedic rôle of Royal Detective funny. Mr. C. Aubrey Smith fares no better with his part as Prime Minister. The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in themselves, but in the script. The dialogue is sometimes incredibly stupid.

"Adorable" is another "almost" picture. It just misses the high-water mark of clever fantasy. But mind you, it is quite acceptable entertainment.

The Great American Colleen

Miss Marion Davies is doing Miss Laurette Taylor's lachrymose stuff at Loew's State Theater this week, in the Irish-American classic, "Peg o' my Heart," and doing it well. She does not forget her brogue, which by the way is little enough like that of the Abbey Theater Players, and she has the courage to divert her fluffy hair temporarily into screwgee pigtails. Miss Davies is a likable screen actress with the light of intelligence in her face. She makes Peg not too drippingly sweet and indulges her little bursts of temper with conviction. And in the later scenes she has the chance that should come to every girl at least once in a lifetime to doll up and look pretty.

Mr. Onslow Stevens is the Jerry who was Peg's idea of one of nature's noblemen (if not ours) and Mr. J. Farrell MacDonald is the father with sorrow on draught but served sparingly. Mr. Alan Mowbray, another of our former Copley Players who has grown plump and prosperous-looking under the benefactions of Hollywood, is the wicked Brent. Miss Irene Browne is the hard-hearted Chichester dowager and Miss Juliette Compton her equally unfeeling daughter.

The production is attractively set forth, all the little incongruities smoothly glossed with pretty scenery and the enticing trickeries of the screen which can make you believe for an hour or so that its absurdities are important.

M. L.

Parsons Is Notified Compensation Ceases

Mr. Norman Chester Parsons, who received nation-wide publicity in January of this year when he withdrew his claim against the Government for $57.50 a month under the War Risk Insurance Act in the federal courts, because of the "national distress of our country," has just been notified that after July 1 his compensation for total disability, amounting to $80 a month, will cease.

Fortunately, the plight of Mr. Parsons is not so serious as it appears at first glance, for his compensation comes under a classification that ends on July 1, but can be regained by proving that his disability developed within 12 months of his discharge from the service. There is good reason to believe that Mr. Parsons can prove this.

Events Tonight

Second annual New England Rover Scout Moot: Nobscot Reservation, Newton, all evening.

Mr. Punch's Workshop: Puppet performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 71 Chestnut Street, Boston, 8:45.

Graduates' Day, Boys' School at Milton Academy: Business meeting, Graduates' Association, Wigglesworth Hall, 6; chapel service, 6:30; Undergraduates' Spread, Forbes House, 6:30; annual alumni dinner, dining halls, 7.

Annual dinner, Massachusetts Camp, Fifth Division, Veterans of the World War, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Garden opening, benefit Penny Wise Thrift Shop, garden of Mrs. Harold C. Sears, 15 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill, until 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.
Metropolitan — "Adorable," 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Yoshe Kalb," 8:20.
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.

Events Sunday

Second annual New England Rover Scout Moot; Nobscot Reservation, Newton, all day through 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist; Fenway Court, 3; program as follows:

Soaring, from the Fantasy Pieces . . . Schumann
Moto Perpetuo . . . MacDowell
Malaguena, from Suite Espagnole . . . Lecuona
Mr. Litwin

Sonata in A . . . Händel
Andante
Allegro
Largo
Allegro
Mr. Johnson

Rhapsody in B minor, Op. 79, No. 1, Brahms
Scherzo in E minor . . . Mendelssohn
Mr. Litwin

Slavonic Dance in E minor . . . Dvořák-Kreisler
Vidui (Contrition) . . . Bloch
Moto Perpetuo . . . Miersch
Mr. Johnson

Emerson College: Baccalaureate service, sermon by Dr. Russell H. Stafford, president of Emerson's Board of Trustees, Old South Church, 11.

Band concert, Boston Newspapermen's Post of the American Legion, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 3.

Second 1933 Boston Sportsman Pilots' Air Meet, East Boston Airport, 1:30 to 6.

Events Monday

Memorial Day exercises, Boston Clerical School, address by Judge John E. Swift of the State Superior Court, school house, Warren and Montrose Streets, Roxbury, 3.

Emerson College: Exhibit of students' work in visual theater arts and recital, Hotel Vendome, 2:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Indian Lore Club, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4.

University Club: luncheon, Mount Ida School, 1.

Public opening of gardens and house of Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, benefit Boston Emergency Relief Campaign; 22 Larch Road, Cambridge, 4 to 6, through Wednesday.

Graduation exercises, the Misses Allen School, address by Miss Frances Knapp, dean, 3.

Harvard University: Meeting, President and Fellows of Harvard College, 24 Milk Street, 10:30; installation meeting, Harvard Chapter, Pi Lambda Theta, Faculty Club, 5; annual business meeting and installation, Sigma Xi, Hotel Commander, 5.

Theaters

Metropolitan — "Adorable," 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts—"The Dreyfus Case," 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30 p. m.; "The Cry of the World," 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General exhibitions.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits in oil and water colors of Boston Common. May 22-June 2.

Junior League Galleries, Zero Marlboro Street—Portrait drawings by Emily Hall Barnard. May 22-June 3.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Quincy Art League Center, 57 Saville Row, Quincy—Exhibition of arts and crafts.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June 27.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Scherwee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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Men Who Know Most The Havoc of War Honored by President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27—Standing under the trees on the south lawn of the White House, President and Mrs. Roosevelt May 25 greeted about 600 battle-scarred war veterans at the annual garden party in their honor.

Mingling with the veterans from local army and navy hospitals were members of the Cabinet and their wives, the "gray ladies" of the Red Cross and officials of numerous service organizations.

The President left his peace conversations with Viscount Ishii to attend the party and shake hands with the long line of men who, 15 years after the close of the World War, still bear disabilities as a result of the failure of nations to agree.

Among them was a Civil War veteran who told Mrs. Roosevelt that he had shaken hands with Abraham Lincoln and every Chief Executive since except President Arthur.

Special entertainment was provided for the veterans in the form of exhibition dancing on the lawn by a young New York couple. The first lady was surprised when one of the troup serenaded her with a song dedicated to her. Ice cream, homemade cake, lemonade and sandwiches were served from red striped marquees.

Legion Post Will Contest Suspension

With their charter suspended by the state executive committee of the American Legion for criticism of the state commander, members of the Crosscup-Pishon Post have decided to carry their case into the civil courts in an attempt to have the suspension overturned.

Legal action will be based on the contention that because property rights are involved the act of suspension was illegal. It was pointed out that the property rights consist of several thousand dollars in the treasury of the post which have become unavailable since the charter was suspended.

This action was decided upon at a three-hour session at the Hotel Bradford last night. Commander Thomas A. Fitzgerald, who presided at the meeting, announced later that a campaign among members will start immediately to raise a fund for the defense committee.

Dairymen to Press Acceptance of Plan

Efforts to interest Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in a plan for stabilizing the New England dairy industry on a higher level were announced today by the Consolidated Dairies, Inc., here. In a telegram to the Secretary, the organization requested an appointment to permit officials to discuss their plan with Mr. Wallace next Thursday in Washington.

According to the announcement, the telegram asked that no action be taken on the appointment on a federal milk administrator for New England until the Consolidated Dairies had been given an opportunity to lay its plans before the Secretary. The organization claims representation of 70 per cent of the milk in Boston and in principal secondary markets in Massachusetts.

It is made up of the New England Milk Producers' Association and the following Vermont coöperatives: St. Albans, Richmond, Bethel, Turnbridge, Granite City at Barre and Clyde Valley at Derby. It has announced an increase of a cent a quart in the Boston price effective May 29.

New Motor Fuel Adjusts Itself to Heat Conditions

A new motor fuel, introducing "climatic control" combined with high anti-knock quality, is announced today by the Standard Oil Company of New York, Inc. This new fuel is called Socony Mobilgas, and, according to the company, automatically adapts itself to variations of engine heat, which are caused by weather changes.

Socony Mobilgas is the result of long research in laboratories and has gone through climatic tests at Moose Factory, Ontario, 16 degrees below the Arctic Circle; at Death Valley, Calif., and on Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States. With the new gas, the company avers, the motorist will get full power from his automobile regardless of weather changes which offset engine performance.

Nebraskan Senator Sworn In

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Mr. William H. Thompson, former member of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, took the oath as the new Democratic senator from that State yesterday, to succeed Mr. Robert B. Howell (R.).

Week-End Pop Concerts

Tonight

March, "Scheherazade" . . . Fahrbach
"The Roman Carnival," Overture . . . Berlioz
Andante Cantabile . . . Tchaikovsky
Fourth Symphony, Third Movement . . . Tchaikovsky
"Lohengrin," Prelude . . . Wagner
"Rienzi," Overture . . . Wagner
Rhapsody in Blue . . . Gershwin
Piano Solo: J. M. Sanromá
"The Cat and the Fiddle," Selection . . . Kern
"Congress Dances," Waltz . . . Heymann
Stein Song March . . . Bullard

Sunday Night

"Le Coq d'Or," Introduction and Wedding March . . . Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Russian and Ludmilla," Overture . . . Glinka
Dances and Songs of the Ghetto . . . Weprik
"Christmas Eve," Suite . . . Rimsky-Korsakov
Fourth Symphony, Finale . . . Tchaikovsky
Waltz from the Serenade for Strings . . . Tchaikovsky
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" . . . Tchaikovsky
"Soviet Iron Foundry" . . . Mossoloff
Volga Bargemen's Song . . . Arranged by Jacchia
Caucasian Sketches . . . Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

Woman Recovers Against Bank For Fraudulent Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27 — A decision, which upheld by the higher courts, will have a wide effect in protecting the rights of investors, is now on record in the New York Supreme Court, on a ruling by Justice Bernard L. Shientag that any one who sells stock at a market price known to the seller to be maintained artificially may be held liable for losses the buyer incurs on the transaction.

Justice Shientag's decision, which was handed down yesterday in a case brought against the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company and Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, its former chairman, by Mrs. Mary Singleton, plaintiff, involved new legal questionss which the judge took under consideration for three weeks after the presentation of evidence and special briefs from counsel for both parties. Justice Shientag tried the case without a jury and the facts, which required three days to present, were practically uncontested.

Mrs. Singleton, a depositor of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, bought two shares of its stock at $1512 each, on Nov. 24, 1930, at the invitation of Mr. F. S. Williamson, vice-president of the bank, who represented to her that she was being offered an unusual opportunity. Mr. Williamson testified that, at Mr. Harriman's suggestion, he told Mrs. Singleton "that a few first grade depositors" were being invited to take a small allotment of its stock which had "heretofore been very closely held."

During the trial it was revealed that more than 80 depositors of the bank had accepted a similar invitation to purchase stock of the institution at $1512 a share. Suits brought by several of the depositors who bought the stock as a result of the misrepresentation are pending.

Justice Shientag's decision directs a judgment against the bank and Mr. Harriman and in favor of Mrs. Singleton for $1312 on each share of stock she purchased.

"The stock was purchased by plaintiff in reliance upon false and fraudulent representations concerning the bid and asked prices," the decision says. "Instead of a bona-fide market for the stock, the price was artificially maintained and known so to be by the officers making the misrepresentations.

Ship Run Aground By Chinese Pirates

HONG KONG, May 27 (AP)—Fourteen Chinese passengers who seized the Norwegian steamer Prominent May 25 wounded the captain and held the other officers prisoners, ran the vessel aground the following day in Mirs Bay, near this city, and escaped as police fired upon them.

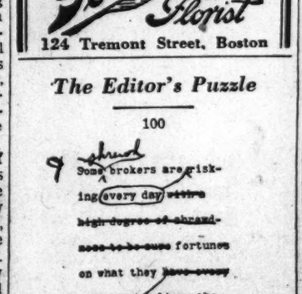
The officers were bound, with the exception of Chief Officer O. Jensen, who was ordered to navigate the ship. The engineers were forced to remain at work in the engine room, entering Mirs Bay, a police launch threw a searchlight on the vessel and opened fire.

The raiders then took the captain and the chief engineer and set them on the bridge. The police desisted after the chief officer had been sent to warn them.

The pirates then ran the steamer aground and fled in boats without booty, taking the chief officer and second engineer as hostages. They released them later in the hills.

The Editor's Puzzle

100


Some brokers are risking every day
high degree of hazard-
ness to be sure fortunes
on what they
reason to believe the
stock market will do.
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intelligence to see the
happen if they thus use
customers' money.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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Millions Listen As Farley Opens Fair at Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

but more success in helping to bring about binding friendship among the nations of the earth."

A gay, modern, brilliant show covering 424 acres of new "made" land and lagoons, the exposition gives a final triumphant answer to those who thought it would be impossible, in a period of business recession, to carry a great world's fair to completion.

It has been done, and done with a flourish. For three miles along the new lake shore there stands today a lively city of color and light built to last five months, the duration of the fair, original in architecture and full of novel exhibitions and entertainments.

Architecturally the exposition is a flash of modernism, a complete contrast to the first Chicago world's fair which was classical. Here are no colonnades, and but little ornamentation. The buildings are of a new type, all different, each one designed to fit its specific use.

It is an unfamiliar world. The plain broad surfaces of the buildings, the lavish use of brilliantly colored paint, the sharp angles of the structures, the wide terraces, the absence of windows, the frank use of factory-made wallboard, painted, for exteriors — these are characteristics of the buildings which strike home visitors as strange and even shocking but which appeal to housewives as promising experiments in new forms of architecture.

Plenty to Be Seen

There was, as might be expected, a great last-minute rush to make possible the opening today, arranged originally to allow President Roosevelt to be here. Obliged to send regrets, the President sent Mr. Farley, as his official representative and the opening ceremonies were carried out on this date as planned.

Not everything is finished, but there is a great deal that is complete, certainly enough to give the early visitor plenty to keep him busy and entertained.

"The day has come for which we have prepared so long; Chicago celebrates its centennial," said Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition, at the opening ceremony this morning at Soldier Field.

"The century of Chicago's life has been the century of expanding comprehension of science and the increasing use of science for the purposes of men. This exposition will illustrate the dependence of modern industry upon scientific research. Here are gathered the evidences of man's achievements in the realm of physical science—proofs of his power to prevail over all the perils that beset him. Here in the presence of such victories men may gather courage to face their unsolved problems."

Mr. Dawes welcomed the representatives of foreign nations, who, he said, in spite of obstacles, had by their presence here given to the American people a new pledge of friendship and sympathy. He acknowledged also the contribution made to the exposition by leaders of American industry.

Exhibits Show Faith

"By their participation," he declared, "they have given an inspiring exhibition of courage and a reassuring announcement of their faith in the future."

While the daytime ceremonies were not radically different from those of other expositions, those of the evening are believed to be without precedent.

A remote star opens the exposition officially at 9:15 C. D. T. tonight. Arcturus, 240,000,000,000,000 miles (240 trillion) away from the earth, has been assigned the rôle previously filled by kings and presidents.

Tonight's exercises will be held on the great esplanade of the Hall of Science. Speeches are to be made by Mr. Farley, Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, Mayor Kelly of Chicago, Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois and Dr. Frost, originator of the star ceremony. As Arcturus's beam turns the fair grounds into a blaze of illuminated color, Lawrence Tibbett, opera star, will sing the national anthem.

For light from this star, which left its source in 1893, the year of the first Chicago world's fair, is to throw the switch which tonight will turn on the vast system of lights of the second exposition.

So exact are the calculations of astronomers and preparations of electrical experts that those who best understand the means by which the star's energy is put to work on earth say there is no element of uncertainty in the performance. Even the possibility of clouds hiding the star has been foreseen. Should the telescope of one observatory fail to trap the beam of light, three others in different parts of the country, all on the job, will send it along.

One of the wonders of the stellar ceremony is that a great astronomer, who for years has carried on his work despite the seeming handicap of blindness, was responsible for the idea. Dr. Edwin B. Frost, recently retired director of Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, was originator of the Arcturus ceremony.

Dr. Frost Tells of Plan

In describing the origin of the plan for The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Frost said, "The idea of utilizing electrical energy developed by the photo-electric cell from the light of the stars must have occurred to me about two years ago. I mentioned it to a newspaper reporter in July of 1932. I do not know that I spoke to him at that time of the possibility of using Arcturus for starting the world's fair.

"Pressing the initial button had usually been the prerogative of the President. I often mentioned to friends that the suggestion would seem to be a sort of lese majesty. Therefore I did not myself make the suggestion directly to the officers of the fair, but some friend or friends who had heard me speak of this idea passed it on to them.

"This will be the first time that starlight has been used for a purpose like this.

"I should estimate that it is only within the last 10 years that the photo-electric cell has been sufficiently developed for such a use.

"It is not likely that stellar energy will be used as a source of terrestrial power. The sun, our own star, supplies with such tremendous amount of radiant energy that we need not go to the more distant sources of energy in the stars.

Sunlight for Power

"In fact, the sun's energy has been used as a source of power at expositions. In 1882, a printing press was run at an exposition in Paris on days of sunshine with heat derived from the sun. The utilization of the sun is capable of much extension, especially in desert places."

Helping to stage the event tonight are four great observatories and their staffs—those of Harvard University and of the University of Chicago, University of Illinois and University of Pittsburgh. Two large companies, General Electric and Westinghouse, are supervising the delicate work of translating the stars' faint light into electrical current. The Western Union Telegraph Company is furnishing its wires for the transmission of the amplified current from the observatories to the Hall of Science at a Century of Progress. Dr. Philip Fox, director of the Adler Planetarium within the fair grounds, is the liaison officer.

Back of this elaborate set-up lies the work of a great many research experts who made possible the instruments used for the show.

The harnessing of stellar energy for terrestrial use is made possible by the device known as the photo-electric cell, or the "electric eye." In appearance it resembles a radio tube but its powers are quite different. When light strikes it the light is converted into electricity. In the case of Arcturus the beam is so faint that it is only equal to that of a candle five miles away, and the electric current is almost unthinkably small. But it can be amplified enormously and in the end made strong enough to do practical work. The Arcturus beam, with the aid of the "electric eye" and amplifiers, will operate a relay closing circuit in a telegraph line and thus eventually will control a master switch which starts the illumination of the fair.

Arcturus Ray Is Faint

In the case of Arcturus it is so faint that it would take 350,000 of these beams to make the light of a single candle. But amplifying it enormously, it can be made strong enough to do practical work, such as starting the lighting of the Chicago fair, 40 years after the beam started its trip through space.

After the lighting of a great searchlight on the Hall of Science, one building after another will be illumined. Then the exposition will be ablaze in the manner of 1933. One does not see thousands of bright lights here, but rather great, glowing, colorful spaces of light; illumined surfaces; fountains and cascades of light; luminous compositions.

Neon and other luminous gaseous lights play their part, but not so large a part as was originally expected. The brightly painted walls of the buildings, with their clear yellows, intense "electric" blues, pure greens and red orange hues, need only to be bathed in ordinary untinted light to look like highly colored velvety surfaces.

Within recent weeks a long doubt about the fair's prospects has changed remarkably to r public atmosphere of success.

There has been a scramble for space by concessionaires during the last few days, when there was but little left to lease, and Dr. Forest Ray Moulton, eminent astronomer who was placed in charge of concessions, has had a literally booming business.

A No-Profit Enterprise

The exposition is, however, incorporated "not for profit."

At the opening ceremonies today, Dr. Dawes referred to this financial set-up, saying, "This exposition is the spontaneous expression of the pride of the citizenship of Chicago. It has been sustained by the voluntary action of individuals. No part of the burden of its expense has been laid upon the taxpayer."

The United States Government participates, having officially recognized the exposition and appropriated $1,000,000 for its building and exhibits, but there was no subsidy for the exposition itself.

Radio, besides providing a medium for announcing the opening of the fair today throughout the world, will continue to fill an important place in the exposition program during the summer.

Following the opening addresses today the "Salute to the Nations" was described over the NBC and CBS networks from Soldier Field. Delegations representing the many nations exhibiting in the fair passed in review before a stand.

Ben Bernie and Phil Baker, former vaudeville entertainers, and now heard over the radio, will conduct one of their familiar "well! well! well" tours of the fair grounds on June 1 over the NBC-WJZ network at 3:15 p. m. E. D. T.

Among other programs will be a series of concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, to be broadcast over the NBC-WJZ network June 8, 10, 15, 17, 22, 24, 29, 30 and July 6 and 7. The music will come from the Auditorium Theater at 10 p. m., E. D. T.

Many Fair Dwellers

Indian children, as it grows dusk, play tag as all children do. Different tribal groups look at each other like strangers, not knowing each other's languages. Winnebagos from Wisconsin speak English naturally, but Seminoles from Florida remain mute when addressed and gaze in wonderment at the modernistic buildings around them.

Many show people are here. There are Texans with broad southwestern accents who have come to take part in the "'49 mining camp." There are the showboat actors and the "champion logrollers of the Northwest." United States soldiers are encamped on the grounds in tents bordering Lake Michigan. Even the workmen are gathered from many parts of the globe. Belgians were needed for the construction of the Belgian village, Moroccans for "Morocco," Japanese for a Japanese building, and so on. Many are still here.

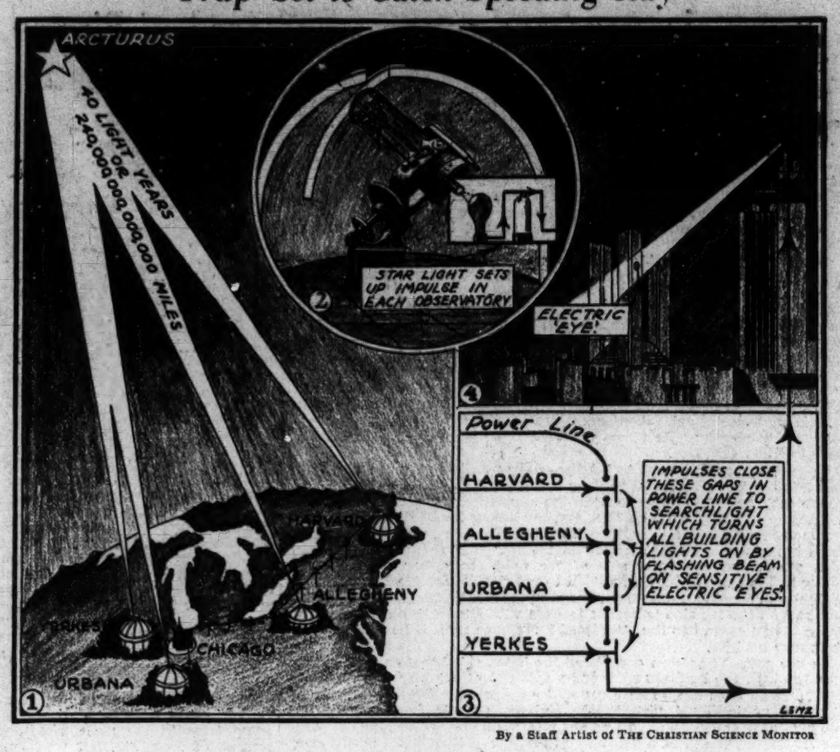
The summer-long inhabitants of the world's fair city include a good number of animals, especially the barnyard variety. Mrs. Hen's cut-cut-cawdah-cut gives a pleasantly rural sound to one section of the grounds. Champion chickens are busy, in model henhouses, laying eggs in a great international contest now in progress. Other prize-winning animals can be visited in the Domestic Animal Building, where they are now "at home."

Or, if one prefers prehistoric dinosaurs, there are two sets of them.

Completing the world's fair, with its extensive gardens as well as buildings, called for a great burst of speed. Being filled-in land, the site of the world's fair was treeless and wholly without a top soil, but the visitor, seeing old elms, many fine evergreens, an abundance of shrubs, smooth green lawns, and flower beds will find it hard to believe that this garden spot was so recently waste land.

The exposition grounds are lively indeed as the fair opens. All kinds of people are living here, in quarters set up for the summer. In the Indian village, a number of tribes from different sections of the country have their special encampments.

'Trap' Set to Catch Speeding Ray



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW ARCTURUS WILL LIGHT THE FAIR

(1) Four Observatories Catch Beam From Distant Star. (2) Beam Transmitted by Telescope to Photoelectric Cell Hooked to Magnifying Thyraton Tube. (3) Synchronized Switch Gaps Close to Use Beam's Impulse to Illuminate (4) Searchlight in Tower, Which Flashes Lights to Other World's Fair Buildings Which Are Lit by Impulses From Electric Eyes.

French Balance Arms and Security

(Continued from Page 1)

States promises to observe a "negative attitude."

Something more is asked for than contingent neutrality. Certainly if all the conditions are fulfilled as indicated by Mr. Davis it would be advantageous that the United States should not succor an aggressor. Yet there is strong feeling expressed in Radical as well as Nationalist circles here that the guarantee is not sufficient to justify any considerable abandonment of French defenses in the present troubled state of the Continent.

In the same sense there is criticism, quite as much on the Left as the Right, of the Mussolini four-power pact in so far as it might separate France from its smaller allies and place France in a minority in the association of the great powers.

To ignore entirely these manifestations of French opinion, which have even found expression through M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, at Geneva, in his insistence on security first, would simply lead to later misunderstandings. It now appears likely that the revised four-power pact will be signed in the hope that it will procure 10 years of peace, but it would be well to remember that France is not disposed to regard it as an instrument of revision except as operating through the existing machinery of the League of Nations.

It is also probable that Mr. Davis's pronouncement will greatly assist in the conclusion of an arms convention at Geneva, especially if it postulates serious international control. But to assume that France believes that America is committed to European responsibilities and is therefore fully satisfied with what is offered is a mistake.

On the contrary, there is a prevailing sentiment of the vagueness of the American promise. It is appreciated that in given circumstances difficulties arising from the doctrine of freedom of the seas will be removed, and for that France is undoubtedly grateful. Yet it questions whether it is enough.

Nor is the vexed problem of how an aggressor shall be determined altogether solved by definition that an aggressor is a nation whose armed forces invade a foreign country in violation of treaties. For it is held to be conceivable that provocation may come from the country which has first invaded.

It is with some hesitation that I transmit these French reflections, for they would seem to strike a less optimistic note than is heard elsewhere. But it is important that all opinions which may influence the conduct of European nations should be revealed in order that international policy may be successfully pursued. The French think progress has been made, but they would like still more progress.

Telescopes Catch Beam of Starlight For Chicago's Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 27—When a beam of light which started for the earth from the star Arcturus 40 years ago finishes its trip of 240,000,000,000,000 (trillion) miles tonight, it will be picked up by telescopes at four widely separated observatories and "bound out" to the service of the 1933 world's fair..

Photo-electric cells, placed at the ends of telescopes in the Yerkes Observatory at Green Bay, Wis., the University of Illinois Observatory at Urbana, Ill., the Allegheny College Observatory at Meadville, Penna., and the Harvard University Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., "seeing" the flash from Arcturus, will jump into action.

The disturbance thus set up in the electric "eyes" next will be amplified millions of times in special thyraton tubes and sent out over regular telegraph wires to Chicago. Here the disturbance dispatched from each observatory will close a gap in a power line to a huge searchlight on the Hall of Science at the fair. When the impulses come over the wires from each of the four observatories, closing each of four gaps in the power lines, the circuit to the searchlight will be closed and the current let through. The beam thus turned on at the searchlight will then flash upon photo-electric cells situated in prominent positions on the other major buildings, and in the same manner cause to be lighted the building lights of these structures.

Morgan Hearing Takes a Vacation

(Continued from Page 1)

liquid condition; and total assets, Dec. 31, 1932, of $424,708,095, against about $370,000,000 in liabilities, chiefly deposits.

The Morgan Company in foreign financing has set up big revolving funds for banks in England, Japan, Spain and Italy, largest of these being $200,000,000 in August, 1931, to the Bank of England, designed to aid England in its fight to stay on gold.

The Morgan Company plays a major rôle in America's power-empire through financing of public utility companies.

Finally a row which smoldered within the Senate committee for days, broke into flame, over the charge of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia that Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, is "leading the committee nowhere." A majority of the committee upheld Mr. Pecora.

Empire Motion Picture Interchange Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The interchange of Empire-produced motion picture films among the British countries would be of advantage in strengthening the unity of the many peoples and races which form the British Commonwealth of Nations, declared Maj. J. C. Boylen, chairman of the Provincial Board of Motion Picture Censors, in presenting his annual report. This British proposal should be used as a means of promoting national and cultural expression among British peoples.

A favorable increase has been noted in the number of British productions shown here in 1932, with 35 British subjects, in comparison with 26 during the previous year.

Mexican Land Law Aids Small Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A new land law now in the Legislature in the State of Jalisco provides available arable small farms for 72,000 families.

The law is in accordance with the federal land-parceling program and provides a maximum of seven hectares of "dry lands" for each family of five hectares of irrigable land. In some degree the law is designed to control production by prescribing planting dates for various products as well as the amount of land to be planted to each product.

Blame Is Placed On Americans For Shirking Own Art

English Musician Chides Them for Neglecting Native Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 27—National boundaries were erased as speakers representing various countries stressed the importance of reciprocity in music at the convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs, here Friday.

Dr. Leigh Henry, British composer and conductor, who is a son-in-law of Col. E. M. House, warned that the proposal to tax foreign artists would be an unfortunate move, leading to the unsettling of world reciprocity. Closer unity of nations, he argued, depended upon the establishment of closer reciprocal relations.

The European visitor took the American musicians to task for neglecting their art. "American artists themselves are to blame for the disrepute of American music in Europe," he declared. "What does every American conductor, every American musician do when he goes to Europe? Instead of singing or playing genuine American music, he presents the time-worn, bedraggled third-rate European stuff."

America has splendid music of its own, Dr. Henry declared, "different from European music, utterly indigenous to the soil of this country. Yet you Americans disown this splendid music."

Dr. Henry has been a champion of American music for more than a decade in Europe. He favored adoption of the quota system, requiring the foreign artist to devote a certain portion of his program to American music.

Mr. A. Walter Kramer, editor and critic, said that art should be so international as to include America. The feeling of nationalism, he asserted, was rapidly becoming a menace. Dr. James Davies, Minneapolis critic, stressed the point that American music must be accepted only on the basis of merit rather than of propaganda.

"We have used that time-worn excuse that America is young," he said. "America has contributed great painters, sculptors and writers to the world, but no great musicians. American composers must become creators rather than imitators."

A concert by the Cecelian Singers of Minneapolis, Mrs. H. A. Patterson, director, and the Lyric Male Chorus of Milwaukee, Alfred Miles Bergen, director, were a feature of the evening session. Miss Florence MacBeth, Minnesota soprano, appeared as soloist with the two organizations. The past presidents' frolic concluded the day's activities.

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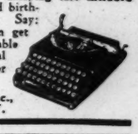
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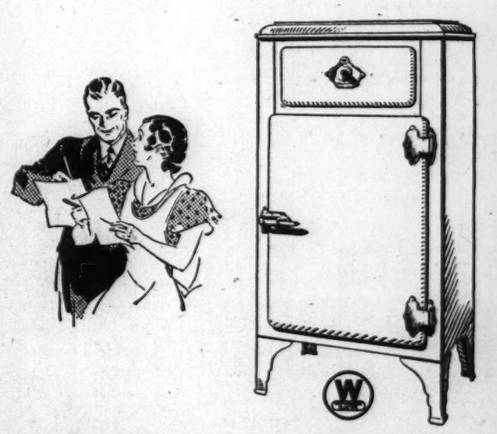
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Stanford Wins Most Places In I. C. 4A. Trials

Southern California Close Second, With Harvard Leading Easterners

I. A. A. A. A. Track and Field Championship Qualifiers

Stanford	15
Southern California	14
Harvard	9
New York	7
Yale	5
William & Mary	3
Pennsylvania	3
Pennsylvania State	3
Cornell	3
Michigan State	3
Rhode Island State	2
Princeton	2
Manhattan	2
Bates	1
Boston College	1
Bowdoin	1
California at Los Angeles	1
Colgate	1
College of the City of New York	1
Fordham	1
Lafayette	1
Maine	1
Pittsburgh	1

Stanford University, favorite to win the Fifty-seventh Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America track and field meet being held at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, came through with 15 qualifiers in the first day's test. The assurance that Stanford would triumph was somewhat diminished, however, when its home-state rival, University of Southern California, also capitalized in these first-day trials and squeezed in 14 qualifiers. The I. A. A. A. A. meet seemingly is now a personal matter between the two.

Harvard led the Eastern contingent with 9 qualifiers and New York University followed with 7. Yale, the Eastern favorite, qualified only 7; but that, of course, was not including its famed Keith S. Brown '35, pole-vaulter and high jumper extraordinary.

Although a collection of athletes entered the meet with exceptionally promising season records behind them, intimating unusual performances, no such achievements were evidenced. There were no new records in the field events and few specially fast times in the running races, although times and distances were very commendable. From a spectator's viewpoint the first day of the meet brought out some great racing for positions and weather conditions were ideal.

Generally speaking the vast majority of athletes came through as expected. There were some minor exceptions, but Stanford, although well qualified to triumph, had some of the wind taken out of its sails, when two of its stars caused considerable disappointment. Leslie I. Hables '33, was shut out in the 100-meter dash and Ben B. Eastman '33 showed up poorly in his 800-meter heat. It may be that Eastman will do better today, however.

Every event, excepting the low hurdles and 200-meter dash, is down to the final. The pole vault and running high jump were not contested on the first day. Among the outstanding performers were: James E. Lu Valle '35, one of the two men sent by University of California at Los Angeles, in the 400-meter trials with a time of 47.5s; John H. Dean '34, who set a new Harvard University record in the 16-pound shotput of 48ft. 1½in.; William R. Bonthron '34, who won his 800-meter heat, after being boxed several times; the running broad jumping by Henry M. Little '35 of William and Mary of 24ft. 4¼in. to lead the qualifiers; and a 14.7s. semifinal 110-meter hurdle heat won by August W. Meier '34 of Stanford and the distances of over 50 feet by three shotputters—J. C. Lyman '34, and G. G. Dun '34 of Stanford and H. M. Harper '34 of Southern California. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California; D. D. Johnson '33, Princeton, second; A. F. Hardy '34, Cornell, third; O. W. Weinstein '34, New York, fourth. Time—10.8s.

Second Heat—Won by L. H. Ball '34, Southern California; A. E. Maskrey Jr. '34, Pennsylvania, second; J. E. McManus '34, Boston College, third; A. H. Spinney '35, Brown, fourth. Time—10.9s.

Third Heat—Won by L. I. Hables '33, Stanford; G. A. Heyman '36, College of the City of New York, second; Sidney Lines '35, Colgate, third; E. E. Calvin '35, Harvard, fourth. Time—11s.

Semifinals

First Heat—Won by R. F. Hardy '34, Cornell; C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California, second; A. E. Maskrey Jr. '34, Pennsylvania, third. Time—10.8s.

Second Heat—Won by L. H. Ball '34, Southern California; O. W. Weinstein '34, New York, second; D. D. Johnson '33, Princeton. Time—10.6s.

200-Meter Dash—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by O. W. Weinstein '34, New York; L. I. Hables '33, Stanford, second; Lester Borden '35, Fordham, third. Time—21.9s.

Second Heat—Won by G. A. Heyman '36, College of the City of New York; H. M. Little '35, William & Mary, second; N. P. Dodge Jr. '33, Harvard, third. Time—21.9s.

Third Heat—Won by C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California; R. J. Kane '34, Cornell, second; J. F. O'Connor '35, Harvard, third. Time—21.7s.

Fourth Heat—Won by H. M. Jones '33, Pennsylvania; E. E. Calvin '35, Harvard, second; B. J. Krosney '33, New York, third. Time—21.7s.

400-Meter Dash—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by J. E. LuValle '35, University of California at Los Angeles; A. F. Blackman '35, Stanford, second; A. G. Adams '32, Bates, third. Time—47.5s.

Second Heat—Won by K. DeW. Warner '34, Yale; H. C. Tompkins '35, Southern California, second; H. L. Hoffman '34, New York, third. Time—48.8s.

Third Heat—Won by E. A. Ablowich '34, Southern California; H. M. Jones '33, Pennsylvania, second; F. T. Clarke '35, Lafayette, third. Time—48.3s.

800-Meter Run—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by W. V. Keller '34, Pittsburgh; J. M. Burns '33, Manhattan, second; B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford, third. Time—1m. 55.9s.

Second Heat—Won by W. R. Bonthron '34, Princeton; F. M. Webster '35, Southern California, second; W. F. Dunaway '33, Pennsylvania State, third. Time—1m. 55.8s.

Third Heat—Won by O. W. Pongrace '34, Michigan State; J. B. White '34, Harvard, second; J. R. Mangan '34, Cornell, third. Time—1m. 55.6s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by G. S. Lockwood '33, Yale; H. R. Withington '35, Harvard, second; A. L. Herbert '33, Stanford, third. Time—15.3s.

Second Heat—Won by A. W. Meier '34, Stanford; J. L. Condit '35, Pennsylvania, second; J. C. Grady '33, Harvard, third. Time—15.2s.

Fifth Heat—Won by E. E. Welsh '33, Southern California; J. S. Fatseas '35, New York University, second; I. E. Jackson '34, Pennsylvania State, third. Time—15.2s.

Heats for Second and Third Men

First Heat—Won by C. W. Allen '34, Bowdoin; H. R. Withington '35, Harvard, second; W. S. Merwin '35, Cornell, third. Time—15.6s.

Second Heat—Won by C. F. Pfeifer '33, Pennsylvania; E. G. Bath '33, Michigan State, second; J. S. Fatseas '35, New York. Time—15s. (Fatseas qualified for final having fastest time for third men in heats for second and third men.)

Semifinals

First Heat—Won by R. C. Lyon '35, Southern California; G. S. Lockwood '33, Yale, second; C. F. Pfeifer '33, Pennsylvania, third; C. O. Pessoni '35, Manhattan, fourth. Time—14.8s.

Second Heat—Won by A. W. Meier '34, Stanford; E. E. Welsh '33, Southern California, second; E. G. Bath '33, Michigan State, third; C. W. Allen '34, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—14.7s.

Heat for Third and Fourth Men—Won by E. G. Bath '33, Michigan State; C. O. Pessoni '35, Manhattan, second. Time—15.1s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by A. W. Meier '34, Stanford; C. P. Liberty '33, Michigan State, second; F. J. Irving '35, Cornell, third; W. G. Van Keuren '34, Pennsylvania State, fourth. Time—24.2s.

Second Heat—Won by J. C. Grady '33, Harvard; I. E. Jackson '33, Pennsylvania State, second; J. F. Healey '34, New York U., third; J. A. Bennett '34, Cornell, fourth. Time—24.7s.

Third Heat—Won by C. F. Pierson '34, Yale; A. E. Mielke '35, New York C., second; R. F. Smith '33, Manhattan, third; E. G. Carey '33, Boston College, fourth. Time—25.3s.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. L. Herbert '33, Stanford; C. E. Dunbar '35, Yale, second; J. S. Fatseas '35, New York C., third; J. K. Lattimer '35, Columbia, fourth. Time—24.5s.

Heats for Third and Fourth Men

First Heat—Won by N. P. Paul '34, Southern California; F. J. Irving '35, Cornell, second; E. G. Carey '33, Boston College, third. Time—24.6s.

Second Heat—Won by W. G. Van Keuren '34, Pennsylvania State; J. A. Bennett '34, Cornell, second; R. F. Smith '33, Manhattan, third. Time—25.3s.

Running Broad Jump—(Qualifiers)

H. M. Little '35, William & Mary, 24ft. 4¼in.; J. W. Adams '35, Bowdoin, 23ft. 6½in. N. P. Paul '34, Southern California, 23ft. 5¼in.; D. C. Gilbert '35, Southern California, 23ft. 5¼in.; E. E. Calvin '35, Harvard, 23ft. 4in.; P. P. Williams '34, Stanford, 23ft. 3in.

16-Pound Shotput—(Qualifiers)

J. C. Lyman '34, Stanford, 51ft. 9in.; G. G. Dunn '34, Stanford, 51ft. 7in.; H. M. Harper '34, Southern California, 50ft. 6in.; Nelson Gray '33, Stanford, 49ft. 7in.; J. H. Dean '34, Harvard, 48ft. 1½in.; H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, 47ft. 10½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—(Qualifiers)

P. E. Zaremba '34, New York, 168ft. 6½in.; V. T. Malin Jr. '34, Yale, 165ft. 6¾in.; Charles Mooliszewski '34, Rhode Island State, 165ft. 6¼in.; Henry Dreyer '34, R. I. S., 163ft. 2½in.; D. E. Favor '34, Maine, 161ft. 6¼in.; M. N. Rezinick '33, New York., 159ft. 2¾in.

Javelin Throw—(Qualifiers)

H. P. Odell '35, Manhattan, 205ft. ½in.; F. E. Williamson '34, Southern California, 204ft. 2¾in.; Kenneth McKenzie '33, Southern California, 201ft. 9¼in.; G. W. Werntz '33, Colgate, 199ft. 7½in.; Woodrow Bralley '35, William & Mary, 195ft. 11in.; J. D. Mottram '35, Stanford, 195ft. 4in.

Discus Throw—(Qualifiers)

H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, 162ft. 10½in.; G. G. Dunn '34, Stanford, 156ft. 7in.; J. H. Dean '34, Harvard, 151ft 6in.; Nelson Gray, '33, Stanford, 151ft. 5¾in.; J. J. Healey '34, Harvard, fourth, 151ft.; P. H. Couhig '33, Boston College, 149ft. 2in.

College Golf Results

Manhattan 6, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Tufts 4, Worcester P. I. 2.

Chicago Pounds Ball Hard And Bests New York

White Sox Take Third Place in Race—Senators Also Triumph

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	12	.625
Washington	22	16	.579
Chicago	19	14	.576
Philadelphia	18	15	.545
Cleveland	19	17	.528
Detroit	15	20	.429
St. Louis	14	24	.368
Boston	12	21	.364

Results May 26

Chicago 8, New York 6.
Boston 6, Cleveland 5.
Washington 5, St. Louis 2 (7 innings, rain).
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 1.

Those improved Chicago White Sox went into Yankee Stadium yesterday and outslugged the world champion New York baseball club, 8 to 6. The victory placed the White Sox in undisputed possession of third place in the American League standing, one-half game behind Washington. The Sox made 15 hits off Charlie Ruffing and Danny McFayden, scoring most of their runs in the late innings. The Yankees threatened in the ninth, but the game ended with them two runs behind. Luke Appling hit the hardest for Chicago, getting a triple and homer. Ruffing and Combs each hit a triple for the Yanks.

The Washington Senators were only one game out of first place this morning by virtue of their 5-to-2 victory over the St. Louis Browns in seven innings. Four runs in the first inning gave the Capitol City club enough to beat the Browns. Earl Whitehill limited his opponents to four safeties. The Browns used three pitchers, the loser being George Blaeholder, who started. A triple by Carl Reynolds was the longest hit of the game.

The Detroit Tigers ended Philadelphia's seven-game winning streak yesterday by defeating Connie Mack's club, 10 to 1. The winners pounded out 14 hits to six for the Athletics and were in the lead from the second inning on. Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe went the distance in the Tiger box, striking out seven and giving only one base on balls. Ervin Fox led the Detroit attack with two doubles and two singles, while Harry Greenberg and Ray Hayworth hit homers. Jimmy Foxx scored Philadelphia's single run in the second and then was forced to leave the game.

A smart double play by Johnny Hodapp in the ninth inning, gave the Boston Red Sox a 6-to-5 victory over Cleveland yesterday at Fenway Park. The Indians rallied late and as the score indicates, almost tied the score in the ninth. With men on first and third and only one out in that inning, Hodapp took Porter's hard drive toward right, tagged a runner on the line and threw to first for a fast double play. Also important in the triumph was Roy Johnson's home run in the third inning after Henry Johnson, Boston pitcher, had doubled. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	8	15	3
New York	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	6	9	1

Batteries—Gregory, Faber and Grube; Ruffing, MacFayden and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Gregory. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 16m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Washington	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	11	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Sewell; Blaeholder, Gray, Knott and Crouch. Losing pitcher — Blaeholder. Umpires — Dinneen, Ormsby and Kolls. Time—1h. 48m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	10	14	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	5

Batteries—Rowe and Hayworth; Walberg, McDonald, Peterson and Cochrane, Madjeski. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Van Graflan and Owens. Time—1h. 59m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	x	6	9	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5	3

Batteries—Johnson, Pipgras and Ferrell; Brown, Connally, Bean and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—2h. 13m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	19	12	.613
St. Paul	21	16	.568
Minneapolis	19	16	.543
Indianapolis	16	14	.533
Milwaukee	17	15	.531
Toledo	15	19	.441
Louisville	15	19	.441
Kansas City	14	25	.359

Results May 26

St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 9, Kansas City 3.
Toledo at Indianapolis (rain).
Columbus at Louisville (rain).

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	25	15	.625
Toronto	24	15	.615
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Rochester	22	17	.564
Montreal	18	21	.462
Albany	17	24	.415
Jersey City	16	23	.410
Buffalo	12	26	.316

Results May 26

Baltimore 8, Jersey City 4.
Newark 5, Albany 4.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 1.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 11, New York 9.
Bates 13, Bowdoin 10.
Holy Cross 6, St. Michael's 5.
Illinois College 8, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Illinois S. N. 12, Eureka 4.
Iowa 4, Iowa State 0.
Minnesota 5, Luther 4.
River Falls 13, St. Olaf 4.
Syracuse 3, Hamilton 2.
Tufts 14, Middlebury 5.
Vermont 11, Norwich 1.
West Virginia 7, Ohio State 6.

Missouri Selects Guhman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 27—J. W. Guhman '35, infielder on the University of Missouri baseball team this season, yesterday was elected captain of the 1934 team. Guhman played at second and third base this year.

British Sports Letter

Is Cricket Cricket?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE possibility of abandoning the next tour of Australian cricketers in England, arranged for 1934, has been mentioned in Australia by a member of the Australian Board of Cricket Control. As reported here, Mr. Oxlade said that the board would recommend the canceling of further test matches for the mythical "ashes" unless "body-line" bowling—tactics which England's victorious team employed in the series of last winter—were abolished. The New South Wales Cricket Association, at the meeting that provided Mr. Oxlade with the opportunity for his remarks decided to urge all its affiliated clubs to oppose body-line bowling, on the grounds that it militates against the best interests of the game.

In England, body-line (or "leg-theory") bowling has always been regarded as one of the hazards of the game and as contrary to no written rule. The chief consideration is, Does the persistent exploitation of it run counter to any unwritten law? Australian opinion says "Yes"; English opinion says "No," and the next step in the development of test-match play will be a conference to decide whether "cricket," so to speak, "is cricket." "It is not cricket" is a phrase that has passed into the English language to express the condemnation of offenses against sporting ethics, and its application to the tactics of England's bowlers "down under" last winter has been much resented here. Newspapers in both hemispheres fanned the blaze of outspoken controversy at the time, and a great deal of very fine play by both teams was veiled to some extent by the acrid smoke of this criticism.

In cricket, you can bowl to hit the stumps or to tempt the batsman into hitting the ball into the waiting hands of fieldsmen carefully placed where they are most likely to have the opportunity of making catches. If they are placed on the off side, and the bowler is pitching the ball on or outside the off stump (the left-hand one, viewing the wicket from the front), then that is the "off theory." "Leg theory" is the same idea worked on the other side of the field. In either case, a fast, rising ball is the one best calculated to get results, for the batsman has difficulty in keeping it down near the ground after he has hit it. A bumping ball on the leg side is harder to cope with than one on the off, because the batsman has the additional knowledge that, if he does not hit it, it may hit him.

In the past, it has been considered the batsman's business whether he hits the ball, the ball hits him, or he gets out of the way and leaves it alone. If he tries to do one thing and accidentally does another, he is regarded as unskillful, unfortunate, or both. Certain great batsmen of the past have delighted in this sort of attack, and have cheerfully bashed it over the boundary. If a ball was on the line of their body, and therefore off the wicket, they would regard it as a gift, convertible into runs. Their quick-footed batsmanship could soon take the profits out of this kind of bowling. As really fast and clever bowlers, however, have been few and far between since the war, hitting high, hard balls on the leg side has become something of a lost art. As a means of getting wickets, of throwing the stumps into chaos, it at present is a great success. It is the bowler's answer to modern defensive batting methods.

Whatever may or may not be the detrimental effect of persistent leg theory on the spectacular qualities of the game, it strikes many people as being remarkable that Australian cricketers should have impugned it in the test matches. When the Cornstalks of 1921 strode victoriously through England, they depended for their overwhelming success very largely upon two great "speed merchants," J. M. Gregory and E. A. MacDonald. These people, two of the fastest bowlers ever known, knocked the English batsmen black and blue. They did not want to do that, and the reason for it was that the English batsmen then were unaccustomed to bowling of such velocity. It defeated them when it was directed at the off stump. When it came over to the leg stump, and, therefore, onto the line of the body, batsmen were desperately uncomfortable. It then played upon the weakest spots in their armor, just as Larwood's lightning deliveries hammered at Australia's vulnerable points last winter. And the dictum of English critics and players was, "Well, the batsman has a bat; let him use it."

Perhaps that was crude philosophy. Perhaps it will be better for the game if the inherent hazards of batting are reduced by the abolition of fast bowling at the leg stump with a trap of numerous fieldsmen close in on the leg side. It is difficult to imagine a practicable method of banning it by amendment of the rules, but, in view of the game's long and noble traditions, it is easy to imagine that criticism of the strategy would disappear quietly and quickly if a roundtable conference of Australian and English legislators put on record their considered opinion as to whether or not it is cricket!

Lott and Van Ryn Win Davis Cup Doubles

WASHINGTON, May 27—George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn quickly and with unmistakable certainty eliminated the Argentine doubles team of Adriano Zappa and Adelmar Echevera from Davis Cup consideration at Chevy Chase here yesterday in the American interzone final in straight sets. The United States contingent won by a 6—1, 6—4, 6—1 score to lead by three matches to none.

A second doubles match in which Lott and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. opposed H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill brought the galleries into ecstacies of delight before raindrops called a halt to a magnificent exhibition of tennis skill after two sets.

Lott and Allison, getting off to a quick start, ran the champions all over the court for a 6—4 win in the opener. They continued to smash their way to a 4—1 lead in the second, when Vines took matters into his own hands, asserted his complete mastery over the four, and handled the ball with a skillful mixture of ferocity and affection that piled up enough points to pull out and win at 6—4.

Thirty-Two Illinois Athletes Awarded 'I's'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 27—Thirty-two University of Illinois athletes have been awarded letters here by the University Athletic Council. Fifteen baseball players, 12 trackmen, and 5 tennis players were voted "I's."

Members of the baseball team awarded were: Capt. Paul Chervinko '33, C. B. Goldstein '33, J. S. Yule '33, W. G. Theobald '33, F. E. Wrobke '33, G. C. Depken '33, F. B. Bisbee '33, C. P. McCabe '33, D. N. Smith '33, John Toncoff '34, C. C. Carlson '34, F. F. Frink '34, C. E. Moyer '34, B. C. Lewis '35, and F. W. Kasch '35.

Trackmen awarded letters were: A. O. Adams '35, Bernard Allman '34, R. C. Carroll '34, J. A. Dufresne '35, W. O. West '34, H. A. Christiansen '34, B. A. Cummings '35, H. A. Hellmich '34, A. C. Kamm '34, R. M. Kennicott '35, W. A. Knight '34, and D. L. Schlansker '33.

Tennis players awarded were: J. C. Baille '33, A. O. Cookman '35, A. B. Crawford '33, F. C. Hands '34, and N. J. Siegel '35,

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	30	16	.652
Memphis	27	17	.614
Birmingham	25	19	.568
Nashville	25	20	.556
Atlanta	22	24	.478
Chattanooga	20	24	.455
Knoxville	14	28	.333
Little Rock	12	28	.300

Results May 26

Chattanooga 15, Atlanta 5.
Nashville 14, Knoxville 6.
Birmingham at Memphis (rain).
New Orleans at Little Rock (postponed).

Claire Smith Wins Title

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27 (AP)—Claire Smith of Pine Orchard and New Haven defeated Barbara Stoddard of New York, 6—4, 6—0, on the New Haven Lawn Club Association courts yesterday to win the women's singles Connecticut State tennis championship. Bob Stewart, Yale freshman player, and John R. Gow, of Hartford, won their semifinal matches in the men's singles, and will meet Saturday for the title. Stewart defeated Hobey Hyde of Hartford, 6—4, 6—3, while Gow defeated J. B. Moore of New Haven, 9—7, 6—3.

Cricket Tourists Win

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 27 (AP)—The West Indies yesterday defeated Hampshire by six wickets in their two-day cricket match, scoring 332 runs for only four wickets in its second innings. The scores: Hampshire, 306 and 149; West Indies, 234 and 332 for four.

Ryan-Mathieu Team Wins Championship

AUTEUIL, France, May 27 (AP)—Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Californian now living in England, and Mme. Rene Mathieu, No. 1 ranking French player, today won the women's doubles title of the French hard-court tennis championships, defeating Colette Rosambert and Mme. Henrotin of France in the finals, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Ryan also shared in the title last year, pairing with Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., who did not compete this year.

Miss Ryan and Mme. Mathieu had little trouble defeating their opponents, running out the two sets in 30 minutes.

The young Australian team of Adrian K. Quist and Vivian B. McGrath entered the finals of the men's doubles with a surprise victory over the powerful French Davis Cup combination, Jean Borotra and Jacques B. Brugnon, 5—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The Frenchmen got away to a good start but tired rapidly near the end, showing the effects of their hard match yesterday. Quist and McGrath played steady tennis, answering their opponents' shots with blistering drives or well-placed lobs.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	27	19	.604
Sacramento	29	21	.580
Los Angeles	27	21	.563
Hollywood	27	22	.551
Oakland	25	24	.510
Missions	26	25	.510
Seattle	16	29	.356
San Francisco	16	34	.320

Results May 26

Seattle 11, Los Angeles 6.
Missions 8, Oakland 3.
San Francisco 9, Portland 5.
Portland 10, San Francisco 3.
Sacramento 19, Hollywood 8.

Frances Williams Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 27—Frances Williams of the St. David's (Penna.) Golf Club captured the women's Philadelphia golf championship for the second year in succession when she defeated Jane McCullough of the Huntington Valley Country Club in the final round, 5 and 3, over the Philmont Country Club course yesterday. Miss Williams, former Eastern champion, made the turn 2 up. Finishing 4 over par at the fifteenth hole where the final-round match ended Miss Williams played out the bye holes for a medal score of 81, two strokes above the record set by Glenna Collett, now Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., in 1926.

Miss Parkinson in Final

Mary Parkinson of the Dedham Country and Polo Club, a 3 handicap player in the Women's Eastern Golf Association list, and Mrs. Henri P. Prunaret Jr. of the Charles River Country Club, where the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship is being held, reached the final round Friday. Miss Parkinson and Mrs. Walter G. Dow, Wellesley Country Club, battled on even terms for 14 holes and then the Dedham player won three consecutive holes for the match, 3 and 1. Mrs. Prunaret had a battle on her hands to defeat Ruth Batchelder of the Brae Burn Country Club, 2 up.

Allen Succeeds Speaker

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27 (AP)—Nick Allen, former St. Paul manager, yesterday was named manager of the Kansas City Blues of the American Association, succeeding Tris Speaker, who is retained as secretary of the club. Short on playing talent, the Blues floundered to last place during Speaker's brief régime, which started this season with the acquisition of the club by Speaker and E. Lee Keyser, the printers and owners, and Bill Rodgers and Joe E. Brown, film comedian.

Young Released Outright

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Del Young, an infielder who was returned to the Chicago Cubs yesterday by Albany of the International League, was given his unconditional release last night. The Cubs sent Young to the eastern club on option.

A's Release Dietrich

MONTREAL, May 27 (AP)—Bill Dietrich, youthful righthander, has been released to the Montreal Royals of the International League by the Philadelphia Athletics, Royal officials announced here last night.

New York Cuts Lead of Pirates To Two Contests

Mancuso's Homer Gives Giants Winning Run—Reds Best Dodgers

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	22	12	.647
New York	20	14	.588
St. Louis	20	16	.556
Cincinnati	18	18	.500
Chicago	18	19	.486
Boston	17	21	.447
Brooklyn	14	18	.438
Philadelphia	13	24	.351

Results May 26

New York 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 4, Boston 3 (10 innings.)
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4 (14 innings.)

The New York Giants cut down Pittsburgh's lead in the National League race to two games yesterday by winning in the Pirates' home park, 6 to 5. Gus Mancuso's homer gave the Giants the run they needed to win that baseball game, the drive coming in the eighth with the score tied 5-all. Bill Harris was pitching for the Pirates at the time. John "Blondy" Ryan, shortstop, saved the game for the New Yorkers in the fifth inning by making a leaping, one-handed catch of Floyd Vaughan's liner with the bases full.

Ernest Orsatti, St. Louis outfielder, made only one single in seven trips to the plate yesterday against Philadelphia, but that lone single came in the fourteenth inning and scored Dizzy Dean with the run that gave the Cardinals a 5-to-4 triumph. Dean, a big right-hander, went the route for the Cards and although touched for 14 safeties, was effective enough in the pinches to keep down the Philly runs. He had the game won going into the ninth, but his hard-hitting rivals tied the score. Philadelphia put across a run in the thirteenth but the Cards came back in their half and tied the score again.

Chick Hafey drove one of Van Mungo's pitches over the left field fence at Redland Field yesterday afternoon in the ninth inning, and enabled the Cincinnati Reds to defeat the Brooklyn Dodgers, 3 to 2. The blow broke up a pitchers' battle between Silas Johnson of the Reds and Mungo, and left the Redland club in fourth place in the standing. Watson Clark started for the Dodgers, but was driven out in the first inning, Mungo coming in at that time. Adams made three hits for the Reds and batted in his team's first run.

The Chicago Cubs defeated the Boston Braves yesterday at Wrigley Field, 4 to 3, in 10 innings. The game was full of sparkling plays and good pitching, Charlie Root going the distance for the Cubs and Huck Betts doing likewise for the Braves. In the tenth, Hartnett opened with a single and Nelson ran for him. A double by Jurges and an intention pass to Hendrick filled the bases. Bill Herman's long fly to Berger let in Nelson with the winning run. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	6	12	1
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	12	2

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Bell and Mancuso; Meine, Harris and Padden. Winning pitcher—Bell. Losing pitcher—Harris. Umpires—Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 11m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	R	H	E
St. L.	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	13	1
Phila.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	14	1

Batteries—Dean and Wilson; Elliott, Pearce, Liska and Davis; Todd. Losing pitcher—Pearce. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—3h. 45m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	7	1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	7	0

Batteries—Johnson and Manion; Clark, Mungo and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Pfirman and McGrew. Time—1h. 37m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Betts and Hargrave. Umpires—Barr and Moran. Time 1h. 40m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Herman C. Hedrick, New York.
Miss Amanda Fricks, Texas.
Miss Bessie G. Chambers, New Jersey.
Miss Gussie E. Matthias, New Jersey.
Mrs. Etta A. Dalby, Connecticut.
Mrs. Helen Dalby Doolittle, Connecticut.
Mrs. Lillian C. Lins, New Jersey.
Mrs. Dorothy D. Dawson, California.
C. L. Dawson Jr., California.
Mrs. Clara T. Loud, Massachusetts.
Mrs. John J. Carr, New York.
John J. Carr, New York.
Mrs. Norris H. Conner, Pennsylvania.
Norris H. Conner, Pennsylvania.
Robert Clark, Massachusetts.
John N. Loud, Massachusetts.
Carl G. Vienot, Massachusetts.
Margaret Murray, Canada.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Isabella Keyes Benson, New York
Roland A. Benson, New York.
Mrs. Laura M. Bronson, Tennessee.
Capt. C. W. Christenberry, New York.
Mrs. M. A. Campbell-Taylor, Australia.
Mrs. Estelle Aymar Stanhope, New York
Miss Mary Edith Gregory, District of Columbia.
Miss Grace Snyder, Missouri.
Mrs. Evelyn H. Dalliba, California.
Mrs. Beulah Lang, Oregon.
Calvin Lang, Oregon.
Mrs. F. L. Wagar, Maine.
Mrs. Bacon F. Chow, China.
Estelle E. McCandlish, Rhode Island.
Fred I. McCandlish, Rhode Island.
Fay Janis McCandlish, Rhode Island.
J. V. McCandlish, Maryland.
Barbara Kuper, New York.
Doris Segal, Massachusetts.
B. D. Gorman, Nebraska.
A. B. Gorman, Nebraska.
Mrs. B. D. Gorman, Nebraska.
Mrs. A. B. Gorman, Nebraska.
Mrs. Laura J. Ott, Illinois.
Mrs. Marie B. Foster, Texas.
Mabel L. Smith, Minnesota.
Grace E. Haller, New York.
Emma Louise T. Williams, New York.
Philip Haller, New York.
Mirian R. Woolley, Massachusetts.
W. R. Groves, Massachusetts.
E. P. Walker, Massachusetts.
Mrs. W. J. Cuplit, Massachusetts.
Mrs. T. Currell, Massachusetts.
T. Currell, Massachusetts.

Turnesa Increases Lead

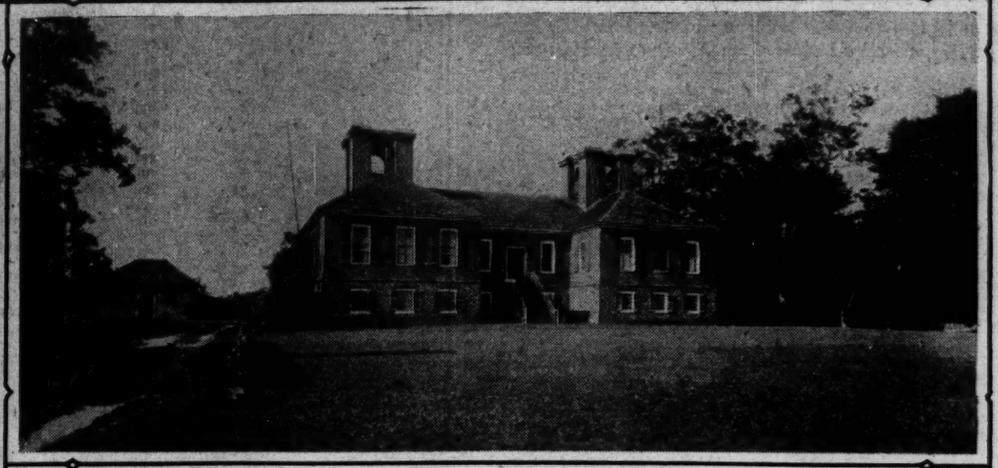
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

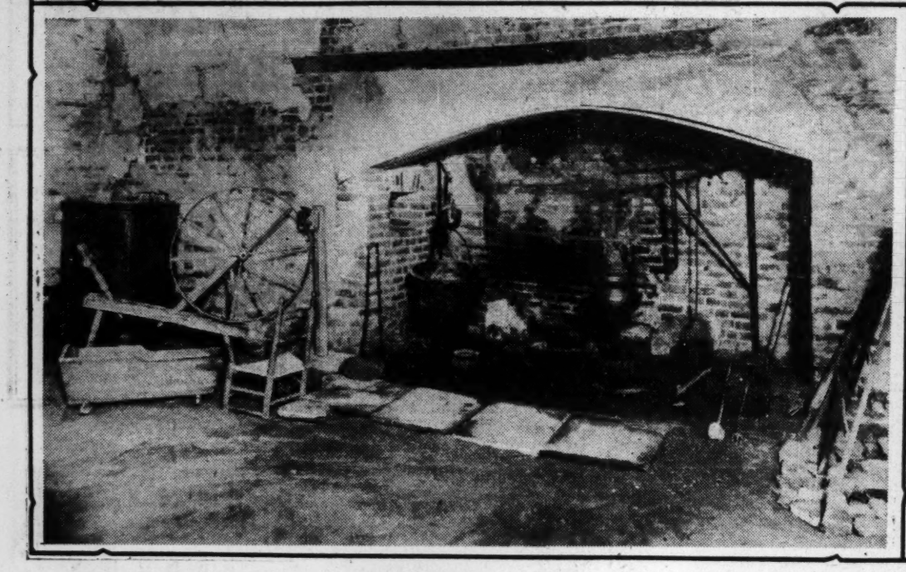
MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 27—Joe Turnesa of the Elmsford Country Club increased his lead to three strokes at the end of 36 holes of play yesterday in the Metropolitan open golf championship on the links of the Winged Foot Golf Club, by turning in a 71 for the second 18 holes, while Willie Macfarlane of the Oak Ridge Golf Club took 73 and Olin A. Dutra of the Brentwood Country Club, the defending champion, took a 78.

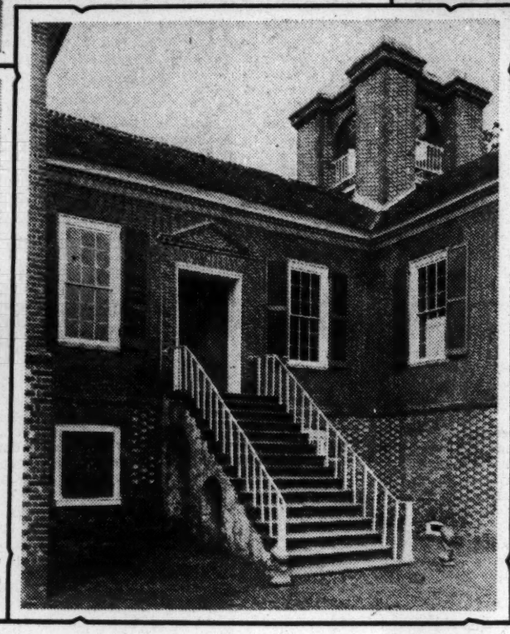
Canadian Pacific Traffic

MONTREAL, May 27—Gross traffic receipts of Canadian Pacific Railway in the week ended May 21 totaled $1,940,000, compared with $2,218,000 in like 1932 period, a decrease of $278

Interior Decoration and Antiques







All Photos Courtesy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the finest old mansions of the southern states is Stratford Hall, the ancestral home of the famous Lee family of Virginia. The estate has been bought by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Incorporated, and is now being renovated and refurnished, while the former plantation industries are to be revived.

The main house, shown at the upper right, is at the center of a quadrangle formed by four small service buildings. It faces the Potomac River, to which the land slopes gently for three-quarters of a mile.

One corner of the large entrance hall is pictured at the left, as it appeared in its nineteenth-century furnishings, four or five years ago. The entrance is by the steps seen in the two exterior views.

Lower right, one of the small parlors as it looked at the same time, with its nineteenth-century flowered carpet and other furniture. The carving on wainscot and mantel is of uncommon refinement.

Below are shown the great kitchen fireplace in one of the four outbuildings; also, the main entrance to Stratford Hall. Two essentials of hospitality—the mansion's open door and the cook's fireside.

Virginia's Stratford To Be Restored

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

ONE summer day about 15 years ago, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, decided, after a 100-mile boat trip down the Potomac and an offshore dip in the water, to explore a path through the woods. Following the trail a short distance he "discovered" Stratford Hall, home of the Lees of Virginia.

The place was sadly run down, with its outbuildings and garden walls in ruin, but the massiveness and strength of the great H-shaped mansion itself was a mute reminder of the colonial Virginia's aristocratic manner of living. Mr. Roosevelt remarked at the time that the mansion, then occupied by a Virginia lawyer, should be turned into a national shrine to honor the memory of Robert E. Lee, Confederate general Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Revolutionary officer, and other historical figures who lived there.

Last week Mrs. Roosevelt, driving her own car, joined Mrs. John N. Garner, wife of the Vice-President, and the wives of senators in a motor trip and picnic to the 200-year-old mansion, to inspect the restoration that was begun there three years ago. At that time it was taken over by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc. Not having seen Stratford since her husband took her there years ago and showed her his "discovery," she was agreeably surprised at the way the plantation has taken on new activity.

It is the effort of the historical association, which now maintains the estate for the benefit of the public, to restore it as a self-sustaining community, as it was in the Revolutionary and colonial eras. Those were the days of its prime when it had a reputation as a cultural, social, trade and political center of tidewater Virginia.

The Stratford mill, shops where industrial arts were plied, smokehouses, weaving rooms, warehouses, the plantation store and the ship landing, will be rebuilt and put into operation, it is planned. So the fields will again be sown with corn, tobacco, cotton, wheat and other crops necessary for the needs of the stock and those living on the plantation. The old kitchen, a building in itself which houses a fireplace 12 feet wide and 6 feet high, is being restored. Just beside it, behind moss-covered walls, pungent herbs have again begun to appear.

There are new signs of industry on the old plantation. A herd of hogs has been moved there, and when the project gets into full swing hams cured by famous recipes will be sold from hooks in the old smokehouse. Five hundred baby chickens have also been presented, and there is haying machinery ready for use in the fields, the gift of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, made through Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

The Lee homestead was a cultural center of the Old Dominion in colonial days. The books the family read and discussed with others of note who came to partake of Stratford's famous hospitality will be duplicated and placed again on the shelves there. The room in which General Lee was born is being put into its original condition by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The gardens, once renowned throughout the colonies, are being restored by the Garden Clubs of Virginia; after having made a special study of their shapes and contents. Orchards, flower gardens and vegetable gardens are being replanted. New brick walls have been built where old foundations were discovered. A formal garden is being laid out by Mr. Morley J. Williams of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture. The paths of the great central oval are to be bordered with boxwood, already in place.

Mrs. Roosevelt was shown the beautiful three-quarters-of-a-mile vista down to the Potomac River, just opened after 100 years. It was this stream that served as the Lees' main approach to Mount Vernon.

Fragments of old Queensware china have recently been found in garden excavations, and the Foundation is having a special plate designed from these pieces of ancient Lee ware to be sold as souvenirs of Stratford.

The house itself was built sometime between 1722 and 1732 by Thomas Lee, who later became Governor of the Colony of Virginia. It has been the home of two envoys to foreign courts in early days, four members of the Council of State and 12 members of the House of Burgesses and has the reputation of housing more famous men than any other mansion in the country. The restoration is being directed by foundation members in 30 different states. Mrs. Charles D. Lanier of Greenwich, Conn., is president.

"Early American Pressed Glass"

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT SEEMS but a few years ago that pressed glass began to attract the attention of some Americans who had become interested in gathering eighteenth century furnishings for their homes. It was, of course, always an anachronism in such company, for there is likely to be but little of it left that got into use before 1850. Several factories were making it 20 years or so before that—in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and other states, but it was through the '50s and '80s that the great mass of the sorts which people now collect was turned out. Some of it even dates in the '90s. So it is its decorative qualities rather than its age that bring it within our field. It has become the object of eager search and purchase by thousands, probably, for we may be sure that the lately formed Glass Collectors' Club, with its 400 or more members, has enrolled but a small portion of those eligible.

For all this widely spread concern with a commercial ware that has been made so recently, there has been an almost incredible prevalence of misinformation about when and where different patterns were first marketed and the names that were then given them. Lacking the facts, dealers and some collectors have romanced unconsciously in attaching data that would tend to surround these acquisitions with as much glamour as possible.

But there have been more serious and studious persons among the group, who were not content to accept hearsay or inventions regarding the subject. The first misnomer to be attacked and uncovered as such was "Sandwich," when intended to include everything of the sort. Now those who are at all well-informed know that this Massachusetts factory turned out but a small fraction of the pressed glass to be seen in shops and on collectors' shelves. The method of machine pressing did start there, but factories in numerous states soon adopted it and competition was lively and extensive. This throws out the word Sandwich except as a generic term and as applying to the scarce items that have attached to them in some cases documentary or personal evidence that they were made in the Cape Cod town.

So the whole matter of factory source has come to be acknowledged as almost completely befogged since it is known that rivals freely copied one another's patterns. The few surviving trade catalogues do, however, give the names by which certain patterns were sold, so there is that bit of source accuracy for those who wish to substitute for some of the imaginative designations that are current.

Standardizing Pattern Names

These catalogues are very few and are so treasured by those who have them that their contents are but little known to the public. Now all this information, together with the results of long-continued study and classification of types, has appeared in form of the book, "Early American Pressed Glass," by Ruth Webb Lee. Her experience as a collector of this ware had made her familiar with the serious confusion of the nomenclature that had been applied to the nearly 300 known patterns. This was the natural outcome of the public's readiness to buy named patterns from dealers, while those unnamed sold less well. What more natural than for the dealer to attach to the unnamed a label of his own invention?

Thus it came about that Ribbed Palm of northern states was Acanthus in southern and Oak in western, while its Pittsburgh producers in 1868 sold it as Sprig. The author chooses the first-mentioned here, as now in use by the largest number. If the book is generally accepted as a standard authority on nomenclature, as it seems certain to be, the many who are concerned with this pressed glass will have gained a valuable formulated common language.

Lists Shapes in Each Pattern

More than names, the author lists the forms in which each one of 279 patterns has been seen by her, and describes all the types of each, most of them being illustrated. Bellflower, she believes to have been one of the very earliest patterns, and one of the most popular. Of this she notes 22 different "forms," or sorts of objects, and finds 52 variants, or "types." All this will be eagerly noted by those who are trying to assemble full sets, for table use or for sport.

Bellflower is but one of 19 patterns in the Ribbed Group, others being Ribbed Grape, Acorn, Ivy, Palm. There are 11 in the Hobnail Group, 10 in the Bull's Eye, and so on through the 27 chapters. A goodly portion of the designs are agreeable enough for pleasing table use and some have decided charm in their contours and in the modeling of curves and planes that cast a multitude of lights and tones. Others leave us cold; some repel, with their awkward angularity and absurd associations of motifs. These last are of the '80s and '90s, when cheapness extended from the conceptions of the shapes to the material used and to the raw colors that were often chosen.

"Early American Pressed Glass" is published by the author at Pittsford, New York, and sells at $10.

London Notes

Collectors of old English coins will be interested in the statement by no less an authority than Dr. G. C. Brooke, Deputy Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, that recent research has shown that the native coinage of early Britain must be placed about a century later than the date formerly accepted. It was inspired by the gold staters of Philip of Macedon, which it imitated.

To the remarks of Mr. Joseph Burton, at his recent lecture at the Manchester City Art Gallery, collectors of Chinese hardstones would have listened eagerly. Mr. Burton gave a fascinating description of the ingenuity of the Chinese craftsman in making use of the flaws in his jade, quartz and chalcedony. He illustrated by lantern-slide, for example, a carving of a water-buffalo in jade. In it a yellowish iron stain in the stone had been converted into a rope thrown across the creature's back. A vase of pale jadeite held a single flaw of bright emerald which had been carved into a flower.

* * *

A graceful tribute to Mr. Campbell Dodgson for his 40 years' service is paid by the British Museum, which had been exhibiting over 250 examples of prints and drawings acquired during his term of office, including two pen drawings by Leonardo da Vinci.

* * *

Antiques appear to be growing in favor as wedding presents, particularly among connoisseurs of the old beautiful. Queen Mary, for example, knowing that Lady Anne Wellesley, the only daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness Douro, has a great affection both for antique and soft pastel coloring, chose a pair of old Japanese lacquered book-ends as her wedding gift to this bride on her recent marriage to the youngest son of Lord and Lady Dynevor. These fascinating book-ends resembled diminutive Japanese pagodas, square, and not too high, in soft biege and gold, with rural scenes painted in soft reds, blues and yellows.

* * *

American collectors, who always include include Bath and its antique shops in their English itinerary, will be interested to hear that the Historic Bath Assembly Rooms are to be renovated by the city council at a cost of £10,000. One room is to be devoted entirely to relics of the city in the time of Queen Anne and the days of the Georgian beaux and belles.

"Collector."

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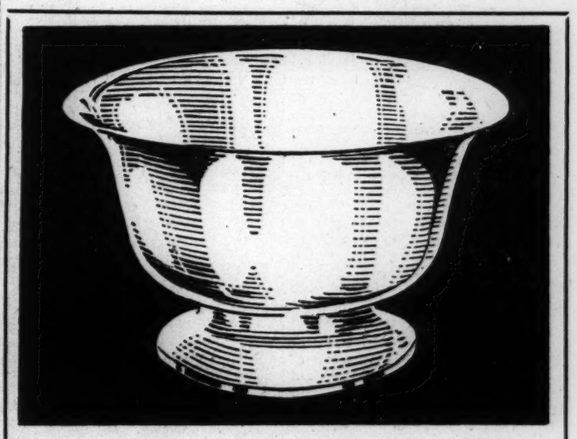

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Progress in Education

Holiday Study in Europe

Report of an American Student in Perugia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE Continent and in the British Isles, at various universities, there are extensive "courses for foreigners," mainly during the summer months, but in some countries also during the whole year. Most of these courses are for the study of the language and literature of the respective countries; but there are also courses for art, architecture and one special one, in Italy, for medical students. Students inscribed in any of these courses have various advantages granted to them such as reduced railway fares, reasonable accommodation and free entry into most of the museums.

Like many other people, I had never heard of these courses until I chanced upon an illustrated booklet, giving details of all the varied and instructive courses held in the sunny land of Italy, when I went into one of Thos. Cook & Son's offices in London in order to plan a well-earned summer holiday. I knew of no one who had attended any of these courses nor had I ever studied any Italian but I, nevertheless, decided to take the step and to make the effort to follow the course held in Perugia—I chose Perugia, for there, besides a medium, superior and higher culture course covering a period of three months, there was a special preparatory course for beginners, lasting for six weeks After I had been inscribed in this preparatory course, for the six weeks, I received details of persons offering accommodation and six coupons, valid from June 1 until the end of October, entitling me to a 30 per cent reduction on the Italian Railways.

After I had completed all my arrangements one can easily imagine how pleased I was to see soon afterward an article on the Educational Page of the Monitor dealing with these very courses. In view of this fact and because I hope it will help some of the many readers of the Monitor I would here like to tell something of my experiences.

Perugia, the capital of Umbria, is an old Etruscan city, perched on a hill and commanding a sweeping view of the near-by Apennine Mountains. It is not a very large town but it is very charming, and centrally situated for visiting other places of interest.

Italian Language and Lectures

The preparatory course started July 4. We had an exceptionally good professor in Professor Guarnieri, who is well known for his excellent method for teaching beginners the Italian language. Our classes consisted of two lessons of one hour each in the morning and the same in the afternoon, and the instruction covered the grammar, literature, composition and conversation. Then, too, there were lectures each day covering a large section and variety of subjects. Altogether in the medium course (held in groups according to the students' nationalities), superior and higher culture courses there were about 500 students attending the university for foreigners which is open only during the summer and is used only for these courses.

A few days after our arrival we had the inaugural speech in the town hall and a grand ball in honor of the event. This began a series of delightful and much appreciated bi-weekly dances run specially for the students.

Not only our studies but also our amusements were well provided for because, besides these dances, there were weekly concerts given for us by various artists, and we had a standing invitation to go to the performances of the Amateur Dramatic Society. For sports we had special privileges for playing tennis at the new tennis club; for swimming in the Tiber and Lake Transimeno The university arranged excursions to such attractive towns as Orvietto, famous for its wonderful cathedral; Assisi, steeped in memories of St. Francis; Gubbio, which boasts among other attractions, the remains of a Roman theater; Todi and Spoletto. Lastly, 100 of the students were invited to witness the reviewing of the troops by the King and Mussolini, during the maneuvers held near Gubbio

Unusual Treats

Among quite unexpected and unarranged treats we had was one of seeing Mussolini when he visited Perugia during the said maneuvers; and the visit, for two days, of a touring opera company which played in the open air.

I can honestly say that although most of us in the preparatory course knew no, or very little Italian when we started, at the end of our six weeks we had a regular "working" vocabulary of the language and I, for one, was thoroughly satisfied with the progress I had made.

Broadened Interests

I proved the extent of my progress by going on to Venice to partake of the month's course held there for foreigners. In Venice we had a language lesson for one hour each morning, followed by one or two lectures on art, architecture, literature and the formation of the New Italy. Each afternoon we were conducted by one of the professors or an expert guide to visit the world-famous sights with which Venice charms all her visitors, such as St. Mark's, the Doges Palace with its historic Bridge of Sighs; most of the museums and art galleries, several old palaces and many, many of the beautiful churches with their priceless and various works of art. We also went to see the neighboring islands of Murano, noted for its glass-blowing factories; Burano, famous for its laces; and S. Lazzaro which is famed for its monastery, church, library, museum and printing offices. Naturally, on all of these excursions our guides spoke only Italian and although, only two months previously, I had known no Italian, thanks to the excellent instruction received at Perugia, I was able to follow and really appreciate all they told us regarding the various things we saw.

To sum up my impressions I want to say that anyone wishing to learn Italian could hardly do better than go to Perugia, for not only are the courses there extremely good, but in Umbria a particularly good Italian is spoken. Whereas for anyone who knows the language and wishes to visit and really enjoy Venice and all her beauty, I know of no better and more agreeable method by which they can satisfy their desires than by that of joining the course in Venice, for in this way one makes a systematic and delightful study of this fair city.

Apart from the great privilege one has of studying a language amidst its own surroundings, I feel sure that the friendly mixing of the students from all nations will go far toward cementing, international good will and understanding.

M. W. F.

By Permission of Technisches Museum, Vienna, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toy Models of Vehicles of Bygone Days.

A Study in Technical Toys

Teaching Progress in Mechanical Inventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

THE Vienna Technical Museum, one of the best collections in Europe, illustrating the gradual progress of technical science, has arranged a special exhibition of "technical toys" to give children objectively a clear idea of the historical development of many technical devices. This is done by exhibiting a wide-range display of old and modern playthings and toy models. Means of conveyance, electric machinery, surveying, mapping, and so on, all are shown.

One of the most interesting groups consists of building blocks of all kinds and materials, showing that the simplest material, such as thin cardboard and tin tacks or tiny wooden staves, will suffice to make wonderful structures and vehicles in true-to-life fashion, such as the patented systems of Fröhlich or of Werkmann. A model of the town hall of Los Angeles, constructed by a boy, furnishes splendid evidence of the simplicity and instructiveness of this method. Other play-boxes serve to build power engines, electric motors, tool-producing machinery and the like.

Girls will delight in doll-sized household utensils, flatirons, dust-absorbers, electric ovens and old-fashioned interiors. One of these represents young Mozart wielding the baton. Many are interested to see how their native country looked in the olden times. For their purpose peepshow panoramas have been provided, showing a number of historic places and scenes, such as the first railway on the Continent, built in 1835 between Nuremberg and Fürth.

A dictionary of technical toys, printed in 1792, leads one back to the primitive stages of technical designing and producing. The Austrian railway model club has contributed locomotives and coaches from various periods, models of up-to-date terminals with electrical equipment are on show too. The finest sight, undoubtedly, is a fair-sized model of the Semmering, the famous mountain resort near Vienna, intersected by winding tracks and deep gorges, where trains are seen plunging into long tunnels and boldly emerging on the hilltops, operated by merely pressing a small button.

Writing New Words

Our Living Language Series—15

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANY effective study of English must necessarily concern itself with the beginnings of the language. English is so complex that it cannot be mastered by a mere study of present-day forms, which in many cases give only a surface impression of the language itself. Many of our words have come to us, as we have seen, from the Latin or other tongues. The English pronunciation of such words has not always agreed with the pronunciation of these words in their original tongue, but the spelling has usually been kept, in order that our word might agree in form, and be identified with, the word from which it was originally derived.

As a result of such discrepancies between spelling and pronunciation, we find difficulty in writing English words, unless we know the background of the words we use. If we began, now, to spell all words just as they sound, we should run into all sorts of confusion — we should have to learn the English language all over again. No such reform is possible, although there is a tendency toward greater consistency in spelling and pronunciation as well. But, taking the language as we find it, we can improve our method of study, so as to gain facility in the writing of words. This closer acquaintance with written English leads unfailingly to greater ease in speaking

To Develop Vocabulary

Let us, for all practical purposes, discard the word "spelling," and think of spelling, not as an end, not as an achievement in itself, but rather as a means of developing written vocabulary.

We use language to convey meaning—to interpret ourselves to our listeners. Some wag has said, however, that language is used chiefly to conceal thought. Whether we conceal our ideas deliberately or thoughtlessly, we do manage often to be misunderstood. Someone else has it that we live upon individual islands, from which we shout vainly at each other, across seas of misunderstanding. This may come from the fact that we do not know how to choose words. Or, perhaps we make every idea into a clothes horse, dressing it up in such a welter of words that its intrinsic beauty is quiet obscured!

The English language, since it is the language of commerce, takes words for its own use from every language of the globe.

Let us copy the English-language method of enrichment. Let us take from our reading those words which will serve best to express our ideas; but let us not accept new words willy-nilly, without first seeking a real acquaintance with them.

As language is spoken thought, so writing is recorded thought. If we are going to record our thought we must first know how to write words. Sometimes our most beautiful thoughts are most elusive. Certainly they slip away from us, if we must turn away from their shining clarity to ask ourselves questions about spelling! So the spelling of words must be a specially acquired technique, in the background of our writing. And now, being properly inspired, we are ready to begin a very simple method of learning words; we are going to consider some of the quirks that dare to try to make writing a bugbear!

As preliminary study, review the spelling of the words given so far in the course Take the words from dictation. If you must correct the spelling of a word, cross it out and rewrite the entire word. Do not permit yourself to think that writing a word 100 times is better than writing it once—or twice—or (one concedes) three times at most!

Try These

Notice the spelling of the words and their derivative in the following list:

occur, occurred, occurring
prefer, preferred, preferring
excel, excelled, excelling
pat, patted, patting
regret, regretted, regretting
annul, annulled, annulling

Now notice the spelling of the words in this second list:

apparel, appareled
barrel, barreled
benefit, benefited, benefiting
bias, biased, unbiased
cancel, canceled, canceling (But contrast cancellation)
cavil, cavilled, cavilling
carol, caroled, caroling
channel, channeled
chisel, chiseled, chiseling

The first word in each case, you will notice, ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. But the accent of the words on the first list is on the last syllable, occur, prefer, pat (having only one syllable), while the accent of the first words in the second group is on some syllable other than the last. When the accent is on the last syllable the final consonant is doubled in adding ed or ing. When the accent is on some other syllable it is not doubled. This is a useful rule. It applies to nearly all words "ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel." Double the consonant if the accent is on the last syllable. Do not double if it is not. There are a few words whose derivatives are still spelled both ways, but in the United States the tendency is to follow the rule. In England, however, the tendency is to double the consonant regardless of accent.

Test yourself by writing the derivatives of the following. Notice that each one ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. Pronounce them to be sure of the accent, and double only when the accent is on the last syllable:

counsel, dial, infer, merit, permit, control, quarrel, beg, label, begin.

NEXT WEEK: Long and Short Vowels.

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For Visitors in Europe

Summer Courses in Variety

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EVERY year the universities of Europe offer to visitors from their own or other lands a wide range of holiday courses in the most varied subjects. They are so organized as to afford the student a pleasant holida and to give him an insight into the national life, while he is following some line of study. Except for a few in the spring, these courses fall between June and October, and the majority of them are held in July and August. Lodgings are arranged for in hostels or with families; frequent excursions and social gatherings are planned; the lover of music, art or sport finds the best facilities open to him at little charge; and in some cases extensive tours are organized.

H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, publish a complete list of these courses covering all European countries, with considerable data and the address from which full information can be obtained in each case. The price is only 6d. It is well worth while to summarize briefly the good things which are offered.

Offered by Austria

Austria (five courses), besides providing for the student of German and its literature, offers for teachers rhythmics, physical training, dancing and music, including school music for children. There is also a course in European folklore.

Czechoslovakia (two) has lectures in English on many phases of its national culture, and a course directed by a distinguished English historian on "Freedom: in History and Contemporary Life." The courses are at Prague. Classes in German and Czech are also held there.

Denmark (three) has a course on Danish gymnastics, games, swimming and field sports, and lectures in English and German on Danish education and on the Scandinavian labor movement, besides lectures in Danish on the life, literature and thought of Denmark and conversational classes in Danish.

By France

France (19 courses) is mainly concerned with its own language and literature, its history, institutions, art and philosophy. Commercial French and the geography of France are dealt with at several universities, and those near the respective boundaries offer Spanish, Italian and German. At Dunkirk there is to be an Anglo-French pupils' section for boys and girls.

Germany (29) offers the widest field. In addition to numerous courses parallel to those offered by France, it caters for the student of mathematics and natural science, music, education (including rural education and speech-training for the defective in speech), history, economics, and sociology (including child welfare work and the training of social workers); there are special courses for teachers of physical culture, music and dancing. A number of universities deal especially with modern Germany and modern German youth.

Holland's two courses are divided between instrument making, glass-blowing and international law—a curious compound—while Hungary (one) deals only with its own language and culture.

And Italy

In Italy (nine) there is an excellent course for beginners in Italian at Perugia, which may be profitably followed by one at Venice on Venetian art, architecture and history, at Faenza on the ceramic arts, on Byzantine art and history at Ravenna, on instrumental music or Etruscan civilization at Siena, on art and archæology at Rome, or on Italian literature, history and thought at Florence.

Poland and Portugal each have one course on their own language, literature and civilization, while the Leplay Society is organizing geographical and social surveys of Iceland and Roumania.

In Spain (eight) there is ample provision for linguists and students of Spanish literature, and for those interested in Basque civilization. This country also offers a special course designed to bring Spanish and foreign teachers together for 10 weeks in an atmosphere conducive to mutual understanding.

Sweden (two) is concerned with the various forms of physical culture and handicrafts for which she is famous. Lectures are in English, Swedish and German. Switzerland, with 11 courses, is a general center for the study of international relations in all their aspects. The French language and its literature, botany and child psychology are also dealt with. England (six) confines attention to their own language, literature and institutions. The course at Exeter concentrates on "England of Today."

Letters From Parents

To Keep Small Callers Amused

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dear Parent Column:

Sometimes a call from a young mother with a small, restless child ends with suppressed sighs from both the maker and the receiver of the visit. There has been so much interruption and distraction that the anticipated benefit of the call failed of realization; and yet if the mother was to come at all, the little one must accompany her. I have an invention for use with visiting children that works splendidly. This is it. I have a basket, and in it is a variety of little articles, and tiny toys which would interest a child.

When a wee caller comes, I bring out the basket and tell him, or her, that from it he may choose one thing to take home. Such delight! The child feels that here is something especially for him and he lets everything else in the room alone while he takes each article out of the basket, examines, debates and enjoys while his mother and I have an opportunity for a satisfactory talk. A friend, to whose office sometimes come mothers whose problems need undivided attention, has also tried this simple means of handling the situation, with equally happy results.

(Mrs.) G. S. M.

"Chosen Children"

The following letter has come in response to requests for word from more parents of adopted children.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column has been a very great help in bringing up our chosen daughter, who is now 4½ years of age, and I wish to tell of our experience in choosing a little girl.

We had been married 13 years without any children and as I became interested in small ones from teaching a class in Sunday School, a desire was expressed of wanting a little girl and shortly a friend suggested we go over to see a little girl 2½ that was greatly in need of a home. Upon seeing her I was not impressed as we were expecting to have a beautiful baby; but her eyes expressed something that was more than the beauty we expected and so she became a part of our life. The first thing I taught her was that God had given her to me and she always replied, "Yes, and God gave you to me too." Since coming into our home she has given us an interest we never had before. She has grown beautiful and we see God's child expressed.

She (Maryls Ann) has always been so afraid of animals, especially dogs. We talked and reasoned and even made her a scrap book of Snubs which she didn't care for, and bought her toy dogs. Finally we got a black chow puppy, and still she didn't want to love her until she saw she was a part of our home and was going to stay. She has now overcome all fear for animals and will sit for hours with her Snubs scrap book.

She has been a help to make our home most harmonious.

(Mrs.) N. G. W.

Interracial Appreciation

Great Falls, Mont.

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your delightfully interesting and instructive letters, for we have enjoyed all of them. Although not a parent, my love for children has brought about a sincere desire to help them. Many have devoted years of service seeking better ways and means for their material comfort, which has surely been a step in the right direction; but I witnessed a scene recently, which caused me to think how much lasting good will be accomplished when all children are taught (in the home and at school) how actively to express the love of God, knowing that: "Have we not all one Father? hath not one God created us?" (Mal. 2:10.)

Five little girls, among whom were an Indian, Japanese and Negro, arms entwined, were skipping home from school cheerily singing. Joyous love was reflected on every face, no pride of race or ancestry there, just a glimpse of real brotherhood. Juvenile crime statistics, as well as war will be eliminated when we love as little children. For as Professor Drummond says of anyone who understands love: "It would be preposterous to tell him not to kill. . . . You could only insult him if you suggested that he should not steal—how could he steal from those he loved?" ("The Greatest Thing in the World.")

(Mrs.) C. C. T.

PARENTS: If this column is to appear each week, it must be fed with letters. Have you written one lately?—Editors.

A Talent Exchange

A Neighborhood Barter in Private Lessons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SURELY now is the time for all purposeful parents to come to the aid of their children. With this child deserving musical instruction, another child longing for help with his crude attempts at drawing, or the boy who wants guidance along his inventive bent, seeking for aid in speeding his progress, many parents are sadly put to it to know how to meet these needs. But trust mothers for finding a way. Even though the close-run family budget can be stretched no more, some children are being given their rightful help along many lines because of the talent exchange that goes on in their neighborhood.

This plan can be successfully carried on in almost any locality where there are earnest parents and children desirous of help. In one neighborhood where a talent exchange has been in fine working order for some time it took only the courage of one mother to start things going. She went from home to home in her own immediate neighborhood and listed either mothers and fathers or older sisters and brothers who were at all gifted in any one line and who were willing to make an exchange of their talent or knowledge. She also listed what each child in those same families desired to have help or instruction in, then she explained that if the child of one family wanted music lessons perhaps the mother who was a competent musician could be persuaded to give lessons to this child for, say, some needlecraft lessons her child longed to have. One father found he could teach business methods in bookkeeping and typing to the son of another father who in turn would teach his son to build furniture with his own hands.

Surprising Revelations

Many talents were brought to light in this one small area. Nearly all parents in such localities have had college training or have specialized along some craft or art and they find it is a real joy to be at it again. In this one neighborhood a busy Swedish mother was joyous at being able to teach the old country needlecraft that she had learned as a child in her own schools to two girls whose mother could help the Swedish woman's small sons with some difficult school work that she herself knew nothing about. And an old man who had been a hermit in the neighborhood so far as social intercourse was concerned surprised every person in the district with announcing that he would like to turn his garage into a workshop and teach old time cabinet making that he had been trained for years to do as a boy. In turn he was glad to accept help with the care of his lawn, a task that was a bit heavy for him.

"A new life has sprung up in our neighborhood," said the little woman who started this project. "Fathers hurry home from their offices to join their sons in making over some piece of furnishing or rush supper to get to the class they are instructing in rapid typing. Mothers plan their own housework so they can find time for the exchange of their abilities for something their child is getting from another mother. In our neighborhood one could find a group of would-be-writers gathered under the leadership of a woman who has had some years of experience in winning editors' checks; in another home a small orchestra is being guided and led by a man who for years did such work; and in still another home girls are meeting to hook rugs or do some fine needlework that is taught them by a woman skilled in these crafts.

Wonderful Friendliness

"While instruction in the arts was the main object of this exchange there has developed another phase of the contacts that is perhaps as worth-while as the knowledge all are getting. There has developed a spirit of friendliness among the parents and the children that years and years of simple social intercourse would never have brought about. And it has been as much a benefit to the older people as to the children, for talents that had in many cases lain dormant have been, under the exchange system, brought back to an activity that is helping both pupil and teacher."

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The Home Forum

Pasó Por Aqui

ON THESE windy spring days, when shy early willows are mirrored in every ruffled lowland pool, we Jaalam folk begin to think of roads. Or, rather, we begin to think of them in more kindly fashion, now that the ruts are smoothed and filled and the farmers from up West Purchase way no longer come into town grim of mouth and mud-bespattered, to hunt down the harassed Selectmen and crate earnestly. And especially, on these blue windy ways, do I think of the road past my own house.

To me, this road is a thing of mystery and deep significance. All the roads in the world begin here; the path that leads to your door, and to yours, starts at my own. And below its smooth, black surface lie many stories. Between our house and Kibbee's there is a culvert through which a small stream runs secretly; lately this was stopped, and the Town dug it out. I watched as the men trenched down through time, and found it as thrilling as the excavation of Persepolis. Below the black lid of tarred road was gravel, and deeper still they found a pothole of treasure-trove. In some Spring beyond memory, someone in our house or Kibbee's had cleaned house and thriftily filled a mudhole with the culch. There were shattered plates, a broken andiron, a twisted hoopskirt frame, half a teacup sprigged with blue, the thick, rusted fragments of an iron kettle with trivet legs. Deeper still was a rough paving of boulders, then a dark crumbly layer that puzzled us until someone said: "Corduroy, by gum!" Here they found the cracked granite ashlar that had dammed the stream; but I know that, had they gone deeper, they must have found a winding path worn by patient pack horses, a trail pressed deep by moccasined feet. Men had passed here, roadmakers all, and all had left traces. One saw stagecoaches lurching over fresh gravel, ox teams rumbling over corduroy, dark, high-cheeked men padding by on strange errands. All t 's underlies the smooth tarred road flicked by the spinning wheels, shod with rubber from distant lands.

This road is older than the house, older than the town itself. It follows an old Indian trail up from Jaalam Town, twisting and climbing in slow loops; it swirls past our tree-bordered wall in a sweet curve; and up the hill it runs to the world's end at the crest. Cars climb its smooth slant, are poised for a moment against the blue, then vanish into the sky. Men plod past, bound on grave missions of vast import, for of all the roads in the world they have chosen this—though, for all their urgent errands, they stop for a shouted chat with Joe Kibbee as he plows the sloping field beyond the brown house. They go on, and one sees the soft sky reach down to enfold them, as under the Gothic arch of the elms they enter the blue-domed cathedral of the clouds. In imagination I follow them along this road running tiptoe upon the hill crest, like so many of our New England roads which follow the Indian paths, where there was the dryest passage in wet seasons, the least snow in winter, the thinnest underbrush. It dips to hollows, but only to rise again and march the heights from which, under low maple cloisters and down long orchard vistas, there are glimpses of green fields and white houses and far sparkling towns stretching to the blue, wooded line of the horizon.

* * *

For always, on these Spring days when the urge to go somewhere sings in every wind, this road winding and climbing to the marriage of earth and sky draws my thoughts with it. In memory and in imagination I climb to its crest and follow along mill roads dipping to scented murmurous hollows under oaks; I toil up steep hill roads playing hide-and-seek with sunlight-dappled brooks as they bubble and chuckle over fern-hung ledges; I think of hot, sandy roads under scented pines, and of a road that climbs from an elm-arched village street to a sudden, deep cove of brown and purple ledges where nereids plait their cold hair and call with shrill sea-gull voices over the hoarse drawling of the white Atlantic surges. And even the seas prove no barrier to these roads. One sees them running down eagerly through quiet coves to the waiting sea; one sees them emerging secretly between bleached dunes and salt grasses; one wonders through what green twilight mysteries of the cold undersea they have wandered. But this they hide; they merge, even as one questions, with English roads, running white and chalky between banks of hawthorn beneath which glowworms guard their dim lanterns in the twilight; they become discouragingly direct *routes departmentales*, set with spaced hectometer and kilometer stones like monuments to departed distance; they climb to Italian roads gullied by torrents and boulder paved, and they blend with jungle tracks, deep hidden, deep beaten by padding feet, walled with rustling green mystery.

* * *

All these lie open to me, beyond my hilltop; but I like best to think of the queerest road of all, the road to Eze. It comes furtively from the sea, and shyly it darts between high stone walls to mount swiftly in quick angles, looking back over its shoulder. Worn stones are smooth underfoot as it climbs, and turns, and climbs again to come breathlessly to a buttress of the hill and a hollow filled with the gray-green smoke of olives rising from dark twisted trunks. A man cuts wood here, trimming branches with an odd-shaped ax while a sober child gathers twigs in a black pinafore. The slow ax notes fall behind as you clamber with the road about the white rocky shoulder. And suddenly, above a sheer slope of rock and brown earth and scattered twisted pines and olives rising to its worn walls, there hangs above you the town of Eze.

The road bends sharply under the walls; and, through a gateway so narrow that extended finger tips all but brush its square stone posts, it enters the town. Sharp cobbled ways lead upward, and break into steps under the church tower; still you climb, and above the rock, above the town, above the church tower even, you come to the gray windswept square of the ruined castle keep and the road's end. Now only may you look below.

Unfathomable blueness, the smooth blue silk of the sky stretching toward hidden Africa over the crinkled blue of the Ligurian Sea. To left and right the Alpes Maritimes pitch steeply down to the ruffled blue; the dark wooded back of Cap Ferrat lies like a huge snouted beast drinking the warm sea; you trace the thin dwindling thread of the road down and ever down to the tiny harbor, and your thought drifts while a slow opalescent cloud tumbles in a dissolving cataract over the white cliffs beyond the Corniche road. How many have passed this way! Eastward to Italy and the older lands, westward to Provence and Spain, runs the road along the sea. Since history began, and before that, men have passed here, bound on strange and instant errands; fisher folk of the ages, going down to ships and climbing back to security, Crusaders in clinking chain armor, Barbary raiders mounting in swift stealth, Roman legionaries tramping the dusty Via Aureliana, Phœnicians, explorers of Crete groping in the misty dawn. Beyond sight, beyond imagination the line stretched back; the name of the town itself goes back to Isis of Egypt. They passed; these roads were at once a trace of their passage and a guide to the shuttles which followed, passing, going on, ever weaving a more secure fabric.

* * *

A repeated refrain, a memory half grasped troubles one here. And in search of it, and because here all roads lie open to you, thought courses over the thin, taut line between blue and blue, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, beyond the darker blue to where El Morro Rock lifts its castellated head. It rises sheer, a crossroad in a waste land, and on its flanks are carved names and dates. And one of these is remembered: "Passed by here, the Adelantador Juan de Oñate to the discovery of the Sea of the South on the 16th of April, year 1606." All your imaginings flow into this dark, Quixotic figure, this bearded man, keen-eyed under a battered helmet, this Adelantador, this seeker and discoverer. Quick spring winds have brushed him, and the search has led here; burros and Indians drowse in El Morro's shade while steel chinks on rock; one by one the letters grow. The April sun swings west; Juan de Oñate passes to the discovery of the Sea of the South. The words remain—"Passed by here" —*"Pasó por aqui."*

Those three words, to me, stand graven beside all roads. There is much of this dark Juan in all of us; we are explorers and road makers all; we follow paths beaten by others, and bit by bit we venture on and push back the boundaries of the unknown. Wherever we pass, that inscription stands; whatever we do we carve *"Pasó por aqui."* It stands beside the paths which converge on El Morro and wander off to ways of their own; it stands beside the road which runs past your house; I find it surely beside the old Indian trail mounting past my own gray walls, running up under the brown bloom of elms and the coral branches of maples to the soft blue dome of the southern sky.

DANIEL CHASE.

Bavarian Dawn

Framersdach near Lohrhaupten, where I stayed with my tutor, was a Bavarian community. . . .

All sorts of horns blew in that village between the high black and white house fronts. Every quarter of an hour through the night the watchman made a series of grunts on a great wooden horn and cried out: "Three quarters of two and it rains—Two and the moon is behind thick clouds—Three and the cockcrow approaches." He carried a lanthorn attached to a halberd like the man in the moon.

But, if he had a mind to nod, at dawn when he awoke he would rattle off all the quarters of the hours and the changes in the weather, gabbling them through like a cuckoo-clock running down, and ending: "God be with your awakening, gentlemen," and hurry off to bed. . . .

Immediately afterwards a cow's horn would sound and there would be a crepitation like heavy rain, growing louder and louder and then receding; then a formidable sound from a horn of leather and similar rising and dying of pattering sounds; then the notes of a panpipe and more rustlings, then a shrill whistle often repeated and cackles and hisses. That would be the swine-, goat- and sheep-herds and the goose girl, summoning their respective beasts. Each animal came out of its own barn and fell in, for all the world like soldiers catching up after a halt in a village. So they went away up into the woods, on the margin of whose shade they would graze all day, except during high noon—Pan's hour.—Ford Madox Ford, in "Return to Yesterday." (Horace Liveright, Inc. New York, 1932.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© British Museum, London. Photograph by R. B. Fleming

Mitono: From the Kosokaide Set, by Hiroshige

JAPANESE woodcuts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are things of surpassing loveliness, and Hiroshige ranks as one of the finest masters of this beautiful craft. It is strange that, in his own day, this artist was little thought of outside his own immediate circle of friends and patrons. Details of his life are of the scantiest. He was born i 1798, the son of a fire policeman in Yedo, and was left an orphan at the age of 12. Young as he was, his father had already discerned his talent for drawing and had arranged to have him taught. At fifteen the success of the boy, who later became known as Hiroshige—this was not his family name, but one bestowed upon him by his teacher—was assured when he became a pupil of the artist Toyohiro. Hiroshige remained in the fire police until he was twenty-six, and it was not until nine years later that he set out on the journey from Yedo to Kyoto which gave him material for one of his most famous sets of prints.

Hiroshige's prints make a fascinating study, on account of their lively interest in humanity and their wealth of acute observation. His prints are, many of them, records of the ordinary life of the common people—crowds thronging a bridge to watch a fireworks display, peasants journeying in the moonlight, toiling in the fields, leading their beasts of burden. Every subject he touches is alive with his own warm interest in human nature.

In "Mitono," the scene is set down so spontaneously that we become spectators watching with the artist the blue-clad peasant busy in the long feathery grass, the woman, intent on her own affairs, dragging a small child by the hand, and the child lagging, as children will, upturned face gazing at the sky, lost in his own child world. The sky is almost colorless, except for a band of intense blue at the top of the print and behind the hill. The blue-clad figures and the pink tunic of the child stand out against the yellow field and tall green grass. Behind the hill the buds of the almond tree blossom into tender pink.

One feels chagrined that ignorance of the Japanese language prevents one from interpreting the three red seals which stamp the print, or from reading the ideograms put in with such exquisite brush-strokes. One cannot believe that these delicate lines may state nothing more romantic than names and dates. Hiroshige, one remembers, was also a poet, and many of his prints bear verses by him. In his book on this artist, Mr. E. A. Strange, an authority on Japanese prints, gives this translation of Hiroshige's farewell sonnet:

The Eastern City
I leave. And—without a brush—
To see new scenes
I take the long road
That leads to the distant West.

In these words Hiroshige spoke truer than he knew; for in a far-off country, which he never saw, in the vast treasure house of a great metropolis, his color prints are preserved for the delight of Western nations.

We Approach Orkney

In an imaginary journey one can always choose the times and seasons as well as the weather, and can make sure that everything will go according to plan. So in our approach to the Orkney Islands we will suppose that these are all at their best, as in reality they often are. We have snatched a few hours' sleep during the crossing of the Moray Firth, but in the very early hours we make our way on deck, for the approach to Stromness is too good to be missed. We find the whole sky and sea faintly luminous, but visibility is as yet limited to the nearer view. All is strangely quiet on deck We make our way to the forepeak, where even the steady throb of the engines is scarcely heard. We might be lying motionless on a waveless sea The only sound we hear is the whisper of the water as it glides softly by, making way for our passage. There is no horizon yet and no islands, though we know they are not far off, for we must have already passed through the narrows of Hoxa Sound into the wide expanse of Scapa Flow.

The sky is now becoming more luminous. A faint rim of horizon is visible, but whether sea or land we cannot make out. This is rather disappointing: we wonder whether it was really worth so early a rising. . . .

In those few brief moments something like a miracle has taken place. The vague horizon has taken shape. On every side we are aware of land There is even land astern—how could we have passed it unseen? Every minute the forms become more defined, and the islands more real. A strange illusion is produced: we are not approaching islands which were there before—we have not moved; those islands are rising gradually out of the sea on every side! It is the old tradition of the Vanishing Island reversed—they are taking bodily form before our eyes, but are still so ethereal and unsubstantial that we dare not lose sight of them for a moment lest they should vanish into the luminous void.

But this illusion passes. The eastern sky has now colour as well as light. The land becomes solid. The massive bulk of Hoy on the left and the Orphir hills on the right are no longer phantoms but solid facts. Above the latter there are soft gleams of pink and saffron, the heralds of the sun. Stromness, the "little grey town in the north," is at last open to view, and we shall soon enter its land-locked harbour. And now the sun itself appears and takes control of the landscape, land and sea as well as sky. On our right from the hilltops downwards is a great basin filled with molten gold. On our left the little grey town is anything but grey; under the magic of the morning sunshine it sparkles and shimmers with every tint of the rainbow, and with other tints for which the rainbow has no room.

Our voyage is over. Our hotel seems to be waiting on the pier for us, so near to it is the steamer moored. The time is still only a few minutes past three o'clock, so prudence suggests that we regard it not as an early-rising hour but as a late bedtime; five or six hours' sleep will be possible yet before breakfast. But the blinds must be drawn close otherwise we should feel it a sacrilege to spend such golden hours in sleep.—J. GUNN, M. A., D.Sc., in "Orkney, the Magnetic North." (New York: Thomas Nelson.)

Landscape

They think of line and value—artists do,
Chiaroscuro, composition, hue:
They classify, and with a tutored eye
Set one thing here, another there.
But I
Look from my window at this bursting scene—
Spring, tangled up in all the shades of green;
And I forget all else except this "feel"
Of spring, sprung up where winter ground her heel.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

"Le grand achèvement"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EST généralement admis que Paul fut un des meilleurs ouvriers de la cause chrétienne. Lorsque la sincérité et le zèle qui lui étaient naturels furent mis au service du christianisme, tous ses efforts tendirent à l'activité spirituelle, à l'édification, à l'expression de l'intelligence et du pouvoir qui reflètent la divine puissance créatrice. Un trait caractéristique, c'est que dans les lettres écrites à ses compagnons d'œuvre au cours des années où il organisait la cause chrétienne, Paul employait fréquemment des termes que les traducteurs ont rendu par le mot "édifier" ou l'une de ses variantes. Ces expressions dérivent du latin *ædes*, qui signifie bâtiment—d'où notre mot "édifice;" et par extension, elles s'appliquent souvent à la construction morale et spirituelle.

Il serait difficile d'exagérer la valeur d'une qualité qui aide à former le caractère humain. C'est ce qu'on reconnaît bien à l'heure actuelle; et l'on emploie de préférence le terme "constructivité" pour désigner cet élément. Sans doute, par suite d'une interprétation matérielle, bien des personnes cherchent à exprimer la constructivité d'une manière erronée et comme à l'aveugle, par des aspirations fondées sur l'intérêt personnel, visant à la glorification de soi-même et à ce que le monde appelle le succès. Cependant nous voyons d'autre part de grands efforts pour bâtir d'une manière permanente, sur des fondements spirituels; pour construire dans un esprit de collaboration, pour accomplir quelque chose dans le domaine de l'édification ou de la constructivité véritable.

A la page 428 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Dévêtir la pensée de ses faux appuis et de toute évidence matérielle afin que les faits spirituels de l'être puissent paraître,—c'est là le grand achèvement au moyen duquel nous détruirons le faux pour faire place au vrai." Vaincre le mortel et le matériel grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, voilà ce qui constitue la méthode scientifique dont témoignaient les grandes œuvres du Conducteur. La Vérité change la base de la pensée humaine, qui passe du matériel au spirituel. Jésus prouva que comprendre la nature divine de l'homme et de l'univers, annule les illusions des sens; il prouva que la "demeure terrestre"—le sens matériel d'existence—peut se dissoudre et faire place dans nos vies à l'édifice de Dieu, à la réalité spirituelle et permanente.

L'importance que le Maître attachait à ses œuvres de guérison prouve que la constructivité véritable débute dans la conscience individuelle et modifie la conception que l'homme s'était faite de son propre moi. S'il croit que son identité se trouve dans la structure physique, que la matérialité l'a produite et que les prétendues lois matérielles en régissent l'activité, alors le matérialisme entrera pour une grande part dans son sens personnel du corps, dans ses vues et son rôle de citoyen, dans les conditions de son existence coutumière; et toutes ces choses paraîtront être sous l'empire du matérialisme. Mais on constate de plus en plus que les penseurs voient la nécessité de "dévêtir la pensée de ses faux appuis et de toute évidence matérielle," pour construire résolument sur la base spirituelle constituée par l'être spirituel.

Dans le domaine de la pensée moderne, les meilleurs éléments sont en voie d'atteindre à la constructivité de la Science divine, qui nie entièrement la validité de la matière et fonde toute cause et tout effet sur l'Esprit. La logique irrésistible de ce raisonnement et les preuves qui viennent constamment l'appuyer transforment visiblement la pensée des physiciens les plus avancés. L'un d'eux a déclaré récemment que nous "entrons dans une conception beaucoup plus large de l'intelligence qui gouverne l'univers. Au lieu de nous approcher de Dieu par la croyance ou la foi aveugle, nous venons à Lui sur un terrain beaucoup plus solide. Nous commençons à percevoir au-delà de l'espace, de la masse et des dimensions, quelque chose de tangible qui peut nous inspirer."

Depuis cinquante ans et plus, la Science Chrétienne enseigne que le "développement de l'œuvre de Dieu, qui s'accomplit par la foi" doit former le vrai sens de l'être—non pas la foi aveugle, mais la croyance qui, grâce aux preuves obtenues, s'est transformée en une compréhension des réalités spirituelles. Tel que Christ Jésus le concevait, le vrai corps ou temple n'était pas un organisme matériel, mais l'expression tangible des idées de la Vérité. Le fait qu'après tant de siècles, Mrs. Eddy, grâce à sa découverte de la Science divine, exposa clairement ces vérités, nous cause une joie profonde, qui ne peut vraiment s'exprimer que par des efforts constants pour développer la compréhension spirituelle dont les bonnes œuvres fournissent la preuve.

La négation et la destruction scientifiques des prétentions illusoires de la matière qui revendique l'entité et l'intelligence, peuvent seules expliquer les paroles de Jésus ou de Paul, et rendre possible la répétition de leurs œuvres comme preuves à l'appui. "Détruisez ce temple et en trois jours je le relèverai!" Cette affirmation spirituelle et scientifique du Maître fut interprétée matériellement, car on lui répondit: "On a mis quarante-six ans à bâtir ce temple et toi, tu le relèverais en trois jours!" Mais comme le dit Jean, "il parlait du temple de son corps." Nous pouvons apprendre à vivre et à travailler d'une manière constructive en établissant nos pensées sur la seule base véritable, au lieu de vouloir raisonner d'après deux points de vue aussi différents que le sont l'Entendement et la matière. En Science Chrétienne, nous avons l'assurance que "ce processus de l'intelligence spirituelle plus élevée améliore le genre humain jusqu'à ce que l'erreur disparaisse, et qu'il ne reste plus rien qui mérite de périr ou d'être puni" (*Science et Santé*, p. 251).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis)

A Reminder

Down beneath the office windows
In a chestnut clump,
A robin sings all day long,
Joyously, joyously!

Above the whir of traffic,
The bands and the sirens,
Floats his song all day,
Joyously, joyously!

The lilting song brings to me,
The peace of field and merry brook,
And I, myself, sing all day, too,
Joyously, happily!

JEAN M. SNYDER.

"The great attainment"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS conceded that Paul was one of the most constructive workers the cause of Christianity has ever known. When his native honesty of purpose and zeal had been enlisted on the side of Christianity, all his endeavor was transformed to spiritual activity, building up, and expressing the intelligence and power which reflect divine creativeness. It was characteristic of Paul that in his letters to his co-workers during the years spent in organizing the Christian cause he should so often use words which are translated into "edify" or its variants. Originating in a Latin word *ædes*, a building—from which our word "edifice" is derived—"edify" has come also to mean a building up in the moral and spiritual sense.

The value of this quality which builds up human character is well recognized today and can hardly be overestimated. More often now it is spoken of as constructiveness. No doubt, in the stress of their material interpretation, many are seeking to express constructiveness blindly, mistakenly, in aspirations based on self-interest and pinnacled in self-glorification and worldly success. Nevertheless, we see much strong endeavor to build permanently on spiritual foundations; to build together, achieve together in a genuine common edification or constructiveness.

Mary Baker Eddy has said, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 428), "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true." It is the overcoming of the mortal and material with spiritual understanding which constitutes the scientific method shown forth in the Way-shower's great works. Truth changes the basis of human thought from the material to the spiritual. Jesus proved that an understanding of the divine nature of man and the universe annuls the illusions of sense, and that the "earthly house," the material sense of existence, can be dissolved and the building of God—spiritual, permanent reality—made evident in experience.

By the importance he placed upon his healing works the Master proved that true constructiveness begins with the individual consciousness concerning its own selfhood. If one believes his identity is in physique, that materiality has brought it into being, and that material so-called laws condition its activity, then materialism must enter largely into and seem to control his own personal sense of body and also his building in the body politic and the condition of his daily life. But it is constantly becoming more evident that thinkers are seeing the need to "divest thought of false trusts and material evidences" and to build squarely on the spiritual foundation of spiritual being.

The best thought of today is approaching the constructiveness of divine Science, which entirely denies the validity of matter and bases all cause and effect on Spirit. The irresistible logic of this reasoning and its accruing proofs are seen to be leavening the advanced thought among physicists. One has recently declared that we are "entering into a far broader conception of the intelligence which governs the universe. Instead of approaching God through blind faith and belief we are gaining much surer ground from which to approach Him. We have begun to sense something tangible and inspiring beyond space, mass and dimension."

For more than half a century Christian Science has been teaching that "godly edifying which is in faith" must build up a true sense of being—not blind faith, but that believing which has grown to understanding of spiritual realities arrived at through proof. The true body, or temple, as Christ Jesus conceived it, was not a material organism, but the embodiment of Truth's ideas. That Mrs. Eddy, through her discovery of divine Science, has made this clear after many centuries is cause for such deep rejoicing as can find fit expression only in steadfast consecration to that godly edifying of spiritual understanding expressed in proofs, or good works.

Nothing but the scientific denial and destruction of matter's illusive claims to entity or intelligence can explain the words of Jesus and Paul and make possible the repetition of their works as illustrative proofs of those statements. "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." This spiritual, scientific statement of the Master was met with the material interpretation, "Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days?" But, as John records, "he spake of the temple of his body." How constructively we may learn to live and work as we establish our thought on the one true basis, instead of striving to reason from two such opposing standpoints as Mind and matter! In Christian Science we are assured that "this process of higher spiritual understanding improves mankind until error disappears, and nothing is left which deserves to perish or to be punished" (Science and Health, p. 251).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, *Alias* Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Poet's Fame

Many the songs of power the poet wrought
To shake the hearts of men. Yea, he had caught
The inarticulate and murmuring sound
That comes at midnight from the darkened ground
When the earth sleeps; for this he framed a word
Of human speech, and hearts were strangely stirred
That listened. And for him the evening dew
Fell with a sound of music, and the blue
Of the deep, starry sky he had the art
To put in language that did seem a part
Of the great scope and progeny of nature.
In woods, or waves, or winds, there was no creature
Mysterious to him. . . .
Yea, that there was no secret of the earth,
Nor of the waters under, nor the skies,
That had been hidden from the poet's eyes;
By him there was no ocean unexplored,
Nor any savage coast that had not roared
Its music in his ears.

He loved the town—
Not less he loved the ever-deepening brown
Of summer twilights on the enchanted hills;
And long would listen to the starts and thrills
Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees,
Or watch the footsteps of the wandering breeze
And the quick, winged shadows flashing by,
Or birds that slowly wheeled across the unclouded sky. . . .

—RICHARD WATSON GILDER. Poems. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Big Demand For Stocks Advances Prices Skyward

One of Largest Waves of Buying in Market's History

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The stock market was swept upward in one of the largest waves of buying in its history in today's week-end session. Gains ranged from 1 to 8 points or more in scores of issues, and sales for the two-hour session approximated 4,300,000 shares, the second largest turnover for Saturday on record.

A new inflationary frenzy developed over the Administration's proposed legislation to void gold clauses in public and private obligations. While this in itself was regarded as only recognizing the existing situation, Wall Street buzzed with inflationary gossip, including the possibility of establishment here of an open market for gold, permitting its price to advance above the legal level of $20.67 an ounce.

All Groups Surge Forward

Buying swept through virtually all categories of shares, and commodities surged up as well. The bond market was not in the main adversely influenced by the gold clause proposal, although some of the United States Government issues dipped a little. Share trading facilities were overwhelmed, and the ticker fell half an hour behind transactions.

Profit-taking occasionally swept over the markets, but final prices in stocks were in the main not far from the tops. Gold stocks had a wild flurry. Homestake, which jumped 17 points yesterday, added another 8 points to its advance today, then slid off a few points as traders took profits.

Issues getting up 4 to 6 points included American Telephone, du Pont, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel preferred and American Metals, while those up about 2 to 3 included American Can, American Smelting, Allied Chemical, Case, U. S. Steel common, United Aircraft and others.

Anaconda, General Motors, Chrysler and Montgomery Ward were among shares up around a point.

The reaction of the markets to the gold clause proposals were regarded as largely psychological. This step, however, coming in the same week that the Federal Reserve System has started its credit expansion program, left the distinct impression in financial quarters that plans to boost commodity prices would be persistently pursued until the objectives are reached.

Added to the inflationary flurry was further encouraging business news. Most brokerage quarters remained highly bullish, although some again warned that the advance may be outstripping prospective business recovery for the nearer future at least. The freight car loadings report showed a still better gain over the like week of last year, amounting to 3.1 per cent, compared with 2.6 per cent last week.

Cotton jumped about $1 a bale and closed near the top. Wheat, during the earlier trading, rose about 3 cents a bushel. Silver futures rallied about a cent an ounce, and other staple markets were generally higher.

The dollar plunged in foreign exchange dealings, although it did not get down to its low since the United States departed from the gold standard. Sterling rose nearly 6 cents to $3.97½ and francs 9 points to 4.66 cents.

Upturn in Bonds

Secondary loans of all categories led another upturn in the bond market today, the more speculative issues exhibiting considerable buoyancy.

While lower-priced maturities responded enthusiastically to Washington's move to cancel the gold clause of public and private contracts, highest grade investment obligations were not too happy and a number of these, including some United States Government securities, displayed a moderately easier tone.

Railroad bonds made the best showing of the active short session. Among the most active, up 1 to 3 or more points, were some of Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Southern.

Prominent utility and industrial gainers included loans of Western Union, U. S. Rubber, Postal Telegraph, International Telephone, Lautaro Nitrate, American & Foreign Power and American Smelting.

Fractional advances were recorded by most foreign bonds, although issues of Great Britain, Colombia, and Poland were slightly lower.

Further Business Recovery Seen In Moody's Statistics

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated further business recovery, according to Moody's index figured for freight carloadings, electric power production and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carlds	Elec	Stl	Comb
Latest week	52.6	96.9	39.7	61.4
Prev week	52.7	96.8	34.7	61.4
Month ago	51.6	93.7	35.4	58.9
Year ago	51.0	93.8	28.5	57.3
1933 high	57.8	99.1	39.7	63.1
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average—100.)

Steel Subsidiary Steps Up

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 27—A number of small orders for rails will warrant operations of Ensley works of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Steel Corporation subsidiary, Openhearth operations on ingots will be increased to 50 per cent. Several hundred men will be employed in the rail mill.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 27	Last May 26
8	3	..	Adams Express	9000	9⅜	9	9	9⅜
18¼	8	..	Adams Millis	200	18½	17¾	18	17½
10⅝	8½	..	Addressograph	1000	9¼	8¼	9¼	9¼
11⅝	7¾	1.20	Advance Rumely	4800	8¼	7¾	8¼	8¼
79⅞	47½	..	Affiliated Prod	11000	69⅜	61¾	67½	67½
18⅝	11⅛	.60	Air Reduction	10000	81⅝	80	81¼	79¼
2½	⅞	..	Alaska-Juneau	74600	20	15½	19½	18
5½	1	..	Alleghany Corp	14000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
4¾	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
17	5	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1100	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝
109⅛	70⅜	..	Alleghany Steel	40	17	17	17	16½
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem	16000	109	106⅛	106⅛	104⅛
16	6	..	Allied Chem pf	500	120	118½	120	118
18½	5¾	..	Allis Chalmers	14000	18⅝	18	18½	18¾
4	⅝	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16	16	16	15
37½	18½	2	Amal Leather	1000	4	4	4	3⅜
17⅛	7¼	..	Amerada	4000	36⅜	35½	36	35½
21	8	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1000	17¼	17½	17½	16¾
45	34	3	Am Bank Note	900	20¼	19¼	19¼	20
5⅝	1	..	Am Bank Note pf	50	47	47	47	45
42⅜	23¼	..	Am Beet Sugar	3100	5½	5	5	5½
24½	9¼	.60	Am Beet Sug pf	120	36⅞	36½	36½	35½
80	60	7	Am Brake S&F	1000	67⅝	64¼	67¼	64
88¼	49½	4	Am Brake S&F pf	110	86	86	86	88
138⅝	112	7	Am Can	4000	93	90⅜	91	
20	6¼	..	Am Can pf	400	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	88
36⅜	15	..	Am Car & Fdry	3000	22	21¼	21½	20
6¼	1⅝	..	Am Car & F pf	400	36½	36	36½	34⅛
13	3⅛	..	Am Chain	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
44¾	34	31	Am Chicle	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
4½	2	..	Am Colortype	200	43⅞	43	43⅞	43½
30½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	63000	35⅝	32½	33	30½
4½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10⅝	3⅞	..	Am European	400	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	9⅝
12	3⅝	..	Am & For Pow	7100	12¼	11½	11½	10⅞
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	23	22⅝	22⅝	
16⅛	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	15½	15	15½	14
11⅞	3½	..	Am Hide & L	1800	13	13⅛	13	13
39½	13¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	600	39	38¼	39	38
12½	3¾	..	Am Ice	16000	13¼	12⅝	13	12¾
11¼	4¼	..	Am International	36000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
17¼	5⅛	..	Am Locomotive	1500	18	17	17⅞	16¾
40½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	42½	40⅞	42½	40½
4⅝	1	..	Am Mach & Met	1700	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4
3⅞	⅜	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
18	3½	..	Am Metal	32000	21⅞	20½	20½	17¾
60	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	2000	62	59	60½	60
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	5000	9¼	8¾	8¾	8½
28⅛	9⅞	1.80	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	25½	25	25	24¾
23¾	9	1.25	Am P&L 5% pf	800	21½	21½	21½	21
11⅜	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	38000	12¾	11½	12	11⅜
16⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	9000	18¼	17½	18	16⅝
29⅞	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	500	30½	29¾	30	29½
28⅛	11⅛	3	Am Shipbuilding	40	17½	17	17½	17
31⅞	10⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	20000	34	33⅛	33⅞	31½
71	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	71	71	71	70
55	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	52½	52½	52½	52½
14¾	6	..	Am Steel Fdries	3600	16	15	16	14¾
44⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	1000	44½	44	44½	43
59½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	8000	62	59⅞	62	59½
103	80	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	400	102	102	102	102½
118¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	36000	119¾	113½	119½	113¾
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	40	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	26⅞
27½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	7000	27⅜	26⅜	27⅛	26⅜
23½	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	4000	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	4100	11½	11⅛	11½	10¾
46½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	45¼	44¼	45¼	42⅞
1⅞	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
44½	20	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7
15⅛	5	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	47	47	47	44½
24	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	20000	14½	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝
7	2⅜	..	Ancho Cn	8000	24⅜	23½	23½	23¾
3½	1	..	Andes Copper	200	7	7	7	
21⅜	9¾	1	A P W Paper	200	3¼	3	3	
74⅜	41	7	Archer Daniels	3000	23¾	21½	23¾	21⅜
6⅝	1⅛	..	Armour Del pf	500	7⅜	7	73	73
4	¾	..	Armour Ill A	11000	6¼	6	6⅛	5⅝
34¾	7	..	Armour Ill B	8000	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3½
4½	1⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	34½	33¾	34½	32½
5	2	..	Arnold Constable	2000	4⅜	4	4	4
13¼	3½	..	Artloom Corp	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	3⅝
52	18	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	23	23	23	21½
68	34⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	5000	13⅞	13	13	12¾
47	16½	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	53	53	53	52
23	12⅜	1	Atchison T&SF	18500	70	68¾	69	68
20¾	9	..	Atl Coast Line	8000	47¾	46½	46½	45¾
5⅞	1½	..	Atl Refining	8000	23	23	23	22¼
56½	31¼	2	Atlas Powder	1000	21¾	21¾	21½	20¾
3¼	⅞	..	Atlas Tack	1000	6¼	6¼	6¾	6¼
12½	5½	..	Auburn Auto	21000	56	54⅜	54⅞	53½
			Auslin Nichols	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
			Aviation Corp Del	45000	12⅜	11⅞	12	11⅞

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9⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	12600	9	9¾	9	8¾
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	30	30	30	28¼
17¾	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	103000	18¼	17⅜	18	17½
23¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	23¾	23	23¾	22½
89	68⅝	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	32½	31½	32	32
7½	3	..	Bangor & Ar pf	10	90	90	90	88
21½	7	..	Barnsdall A	8500	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
3	1½	..	Beatrice Cream	8200	20¾	20⅛	20½	20
75⅛	62¼	4.09	Belding Hem	18100	7⅞	7	7	7
14⅝	6⅛	..	Belg Nat Hys ppf	100	75	74	75	
23½	9	..	Bendix Aviation	54000	15½	15⅛	15¼	14½
22⅞	10⅛	..	Best & Co	1200	23	22	22⅞	22⅜
44¼	28½	..	Bethlehem Steel	18000	28¾	28	28¾	27⅞
18⅛	6½	..	Beth Steel pf	2200	67	65	66	64
13¾	3½	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	19	19	19	18
15	6⅝	..	Blaw Knox	19100	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14
33½	9½	..	Bloomingdale	5000	16½	15⅞	16⅛	15
35⅜	18	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	12200	38⅜	36¾	37⅞	35⅞
14¼	5½	..	Borden	10500	35	34½	35	34½
2⅝	⅜	..	Borg Warner	15700	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	14¼
8½	2⅝	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2	2	2	1⅝
37½	21⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	7600	10⅜	9⅜	10¼	9⅝
6¾	3⅛	3	Brooklyn Man T	5200	35¾	35	35½	35
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Queens	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
46½	28½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	79¼	77½	77½	77¾
11¾	1¾	..	Brown Shoe	1500	47½	47	47	46½
9¾	2	..	Brunswick Balke	14900	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11
13m	2¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	9⅝	9½	9½	9¼
12	3	..	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	7400	14½	12½	13⅜	12¾
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg pf	10000	12½	12	12½	12
4	1	..	Budd Mfg	4000	3	3	3	2⅝
9	2½	..	Budd Wheel	14300	5	4½	4¾	4⅜
3	⅞	..	Bullard	12600	10¾	9¾	10	9½
13⅞	6¼	.40	Bulova Watch	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1⅛	1	..	Burroughs Add	77600	17½	16¼	17	13⅝
1½	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
1¼	1	..	Butte Con & Zinc	2100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
22¼	8½	..	Butte & Superior	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
			Byers	18200	23⅞	23½	23¾	23¾

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21¼	7⅝	..	Calif Packing	7200	25	24½	25	23
			Callahan Z & L	700		3¾	3¾	3¾
8	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	7½
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	5900	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
20½	7½	1	Canada Dry	21100	21¾	20⅞	21	20¼
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	12500	14	13⅜	14	13¼
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	800	30½	30	30	28½
8½	4½	..	Capital Admin	1100	9¾	8¾	9¼	8¾
73½	30½	..	Case Thresh	10500	74⅝	72¾	73½	70¾
69¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	65000	75	72¾	74	71½
17½	8½	..	Caterpillar Trac	36500	19½	19	19¼	17⅝
29½	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	41500	32⅞	31¼	31¾	31⅞
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	4	4	4	3¾
7½	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	130	4½	4½	4½	4½
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	200	2	2	2	1⅞
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	3400	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	400	80½	79½	80¼	
5	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	4	4	4	
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	14000	23	22¼	22⅝	21⅜
10⅝	4	..	Certain-Teed	1500	4	3⅞	4	3⅝
30¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	5200	36⅞	30	30¼	30
37	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	13500	37½	36⅝	36¾	36¼
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5	5	5	5
10	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛
15	12¼	..	Chi Ind & L	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	15
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	2000	4	3⅞	4	3⅝
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
16	2	..	Chi & N'western	18700	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
7	2½	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	16	14⅝	14⅝	15½
16⅜	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2800	7⅜	7	7⅛	6⅜
9¼	2	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	19¼	18	18	
11⅝	2⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	8¾	7	7¼	8⅜
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	700	10½	8	8⅛	10½
14	6	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1100	12	10¾	10½	12
18½	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	15	12⅞	15	12⅞
5¾	2	..	Chickasha Cot O	400	20½	18½	20½	18⅞
14	6	..	Childs Company	1400	5½	5¼	14¼	14¾
23	7¾	..	Chile Copper	200	14¾	14¼	14¾	15
73	35½	..	Chrysler	35500	24	23⅜	24	22¾
8½	2	..	Choctaw OK & G	100	8½	8½	8½	
17⅝	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1600	17½	17½	17½	17
56¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	56	55⅝	55⅝	55
4¼	1⅛	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	800	26	26	26	24
17⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	24100	17¾	17¼	17¾	16¾
12¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2300	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
12¼	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3500	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12
28	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	29	27	29	26⅞
24½	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	24
18⅜	9	1	Columbia Gas	37000	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅜
15⅛	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1300	15½	14¾	15¼	14¼
56⅞	23½	2	Columbian Carb	200	58½	56½	56½	65½
13⅞	4	..	Comm Credit	1400	13	12¼	12⅞	12⅝
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	77	77	77	76
21	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
24	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	5100	34¼	32⅝	32⅝	32½
19½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	15000	19½	18½	18⅞	18¾
3¼	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	42500	3	2⅞	3	3
50	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	400	41½	41⅛	41⅛	41¼
14½	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3500	14½	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝
4⅞	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
14¼	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	2000	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	42800	55½	54½	55	54½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	600	4½	4½	4⅝	4¼
9⅞	5	..	Consol Oil	31000	10	9½	10	9½
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	5100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	1¼	..	Container A	4200	8	7½	7½	7½
3½	¼	..	Container B	3400	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
14¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	3000	17½	16¾	17⅛	15½
3¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
54½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1200	59	58½	59	58½
57¼	35½	2	Cont Can	4500	59¾	58¼	58¾	57
9⅝	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1400	9⅞	9½	9⅞	8⅞
26⅜	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4800	28¾	25	25¾	24¾
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	900	3	2¾	2¾	2½
13¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	64000	13¼	12¾	13¼	13⅛
74⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	13500	75½	74¼	75¼	74
5½	2⅝	..	Coty	3000	5¼	5	5	5
33⅜	23	21	Cream of Wheat	14300	32¼	31½	32	32
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
48	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	14600	51¾	50½	50½	49¾
36	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1400	37¼	37	37¼	37
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerback	4500	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅞
23½	9	..	Crucible Steel	5600	25¾	24¼	24½	23⅜
46	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	210	50	50	50	45
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	4000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
6⅞	1⅝	..	Cuban Am Sug	6100	9	9	11	8⅞
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	540	52½	48	52½	48
50	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	48⅝	48¾	48¾	49
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	2100	17⅛	17	17¼	16⅝
50¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1200	48⅝	48½	48½	49
3½	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	14600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2½	⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛
15	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	16⅝	15	16	14⅞

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6	1⅜	..	Davega St	800	5½	5	5½	4⅝
11⅜	3¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	1600	11⅜	11¾	11⅝	11¼
33	17¼	..	Del & Hudson	5500	71⅜	70½	70¾	70
7	2	..	Del Lack & W	13200	33	31¾	32⅝	31½
74	48	4	Denver R & pf	1300	71¾	7	7	6¾
30½	10	..	Detroit Edison	2400	78	75	75	74
25	17½	1	Devoe & Ray A	100	21¾	21¼	21¼	20½
15	12¼	..	Diamond Match	700	24	23¼	23½	23
26⅛	12	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
27½	12	1†	Dome Mines	15000	29½	28¼	28¾	27¾
20¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	5700	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19
13½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	15½	14⅞	15¼	14⅞
17	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	15½	14⅞	15¼	14⅞
10½	2½	..	Dresser B	1000	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9
1⅜	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	⅝	..	Duluth So Sh pf	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 27	Last May 26
70½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	57000	79¾	72½	78¾	71¾
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	105½	105½	105½	
7	1¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7000	7¾	7½	7½	7

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7	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7000	7½	7½	7½	7
75¾	48	3	Eastman Kodak	47700	80	77¾	80	78½
13⅜	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2400	13½	12⅝	12⅝	13
17⅛	⅞	..	Ettingon Schild	2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	4	..	Ettingon S pf	200	10	10	10	9½
21	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	16500	21¾	21⅛	21½	20⅝
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	150	83	83	83	83
3¾	1	..	Elec Boat	2700	2¾	2½	2½	2⅜
8¾	3⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
22	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7600	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
19½	6½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	700	19½	19	19	18¾
40¾	21	2	El Pw&L 6%pd	500	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
1⅝	⅝	..	Elec Sto Battery	3800	40	39	39	39½
11⅝	5½	..	Elk Horn Coal	70	⅝	½	½	½
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	40	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
52¼	26	3	Endicott Johnson	400	52¾	52½	52½	52½
12	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	800	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	12
10⅛	3¾	..	Erie RR	1800	10⅝	10	10	10
12⅜	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	1300	14½	13½	13½	13
3¾	1	..	Eureka Vacuum	3100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3¾	⅛	..	Evans Products	1400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

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6	1	..	Fairbanks pf	10	4½	4½	4½	3¾
36	10	..	Fairbanks Morse	700	9¾	9¼	9¾	
26	9	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	40½	40½	40½	
7	3	..	Fashion Park	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2½	⅝	..	Fashion Park p

Financial: News and Comment

Active Buying In Commodities And Securities

Additional Inflation Aids Bring Lively Trading on Chicago Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 27—At the close of the week the developments at Washington produced another wild wave of buying in wheat and other grains as well as in stocks, cotton and other markets.

The statements credited to Treasury officials to the effect that if the markets became dull and unresponsive at any time, additional inflation aids would be forthcoming had a pronounced effect in crystallizing bullish sentiment again at a time when the normal run of trade news was more bearish.

Proposed legislation repealing the provisions for payment of interest and principal in gold was another help for the bulls. Wheat traders were decidedly impressed by the startling upturns in stocks and cotton following the close of the wheat market on Friday, and there was a tremendous demand for "offers" on wheat in the indemnity trading.

Seesaw Wheat Market

Up to the end of the week the market for wheat had been a seesaw affair with prices on Monday down about 7 cents from the recent top. Tuesday there was a quick rally which extnded into Wednesday, and was followed by another setback, with the market turning strong on Friday.

Sterling reflected the Washington developments with a sharp rise, and Liverpool wheat prices hardened appreciably, although foreign conditions as to crops and the actual cash showed only little change.

There has been some bearish sentiment engendered recently by the better weather and crop prospects in the Northwest and western Canada, while the opinion was prevalent for a time that no definite inflation steps would be taken immediately. Winter wheat is expected to show a somewhat higher yield than a month ago, although reports from many sections to a local statistician said that the crop outlook was irregular, with probability of only a small net increase.

Tight Cash Situation

The fact that the heavy losses in winter wheat are in the West and Southwest, where the big surplus stocks are produced usually, may make for a comparatively tight cash situation at the beginning of the 1933-34 crop year. In other words, there may be far less than the usual pressure on the markets.

Mills have been less active buyers of cash wheat the last week or so, having been heavy buyers previously, procuring their needs for the time being. Flour sales also dropped off sharply, but it is expected flour buying will be on a much bigger scale owing to the inflation program which is beginning to unfold.

Corn has had a good reaction, but showed resistance to selling on the setbacks, and rallied sharply with wheat late in the week. The season is still extremely unfavorable in Illinois and Indiana as well as in parts of Iowa, where there were heavy rains during the week. The inflation plans are expected to offset the general routine news.

Oats and rye have followed the general action in the major grains.

Columbia Pictures Corp. Earns $3.02 on Common

Columbia Pictures Corporation reports for the nine months ended March 25 net after all charges and taxes of $546,778, equal to $3.02 a share on 167,885 common shares after deducting preferred dividends. This compares with a net for the nine months ended March 26, 1932, of $503,994, or $2.70 a share on the common stock then outstanding after deducting preferred dividends.

Balance sheet as of March 25, shows current assets of $4,823,347, including cash of $949,239; current liabilities $1,082,099; and working capital $3,741,248. This compares with working capital of $3,247,340 March 26, 1932.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The decrease in brokers' loans in spite of the market's activity indicates that a good deal of buying for cash has recently taken place. The lowering of the discount rate in New York affords evidence of the desire of the Reserve officials to add financial stimulus to the needs of business.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We must remember that current prices, rates, or indices are only part-way back to normalcy gauged by long-term factors, even though they seem highly inflated, based on the outlook two or three months ago. If one is waiting for definite proofs that general business is better and that the improvement is to be permanent, then one must become reconciled to the fact that it will cost him more to participate in business through stock market equities.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The stock market yesterday displayed further signs of entering the "blow-off" stage, that is the final burst of strength before rounding off the spring advance. We hold to the position that trading accounts had best be liquidated on current strength and new purchases deferred for a sharp correction.

Clark, Childs & Keech, New York: The stock market shows no change in character, and there is no reason to relinquish a bullish position.

Livingston & Co., New York: All indications point to a big opening today which, of course, might be followed by some trading setback, but the trend of prices is still upward and there is no indication yet of any real change in the character of the market.

Josephthal & Co., New York: There are plenty of people who have not yet bought stocks while few traders are willing to take a short position under present circumstances.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We expect a very strong market over the week-end.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We seriously doubt that any near-by setback will carry far.

Stock Exchange Seats Higher

NEW YORK, May 27—Two Stock Exchange memberships have been sold, one at $160,000 and one at $164,000, up $10,000 and $14,000, respectively, from the previous sale.

Aviation Business Has Good Pick-Up

By the Associated Press

New York, May 27

RECENT reports of the leading aviation corporations disclose that business has picked up more than seasonally.

Flying totals started upward late in March, and miles flown and passengers carried in April and May are generally expected at least to approximate the 1932 aggregates.

Although government air mail contracts have been the main supports of most of the companies, efforts are now being made by the leading lines to decrease their dependence on this source of revenue. The campaign now is for more passengers and more express.

Freight Loadings Rise About 30 P. C. Since Bank Holiday

An increase of more than 30 per cent in loadings of carload freight since the termination of the banking moratorium shows that a revival has been occurring in many basic industries in the United States, it is declared by the Railway Age.

For the week ending May 13, the Age points out, railway freight carloadings exceeded those of the corresponding week of the previous year for the first time since October, 1929. The carload freight total for that week was 366,721, a gain of more than 30,600 cars in comparison to the like week a year ago.

There are plenty of reasons, says the editorial, for expecting that throughout the last two-thirds of 1933 the upward trend of general business and freight traffic will continue. It is expected that the total freight business handled by the railways in 1933 will largely exceed that of last year.

"One of the strongest of these reasons," it said, "is that the business of 1933 has finally begun to exceed that of 1932, not because of any sudden changes due to inflation or other artificial influences, but to a gradual improvement which manifested itself more than eight months ago."

The figures lead also to the conclusion that railroads are still relied upon as the great carriers of basic commodities, it is stated.

Cotton Industry To Decide Regulations

WASHINGTON, May 27—A 40-hour work week is favored by members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, meeting in an effort to agree upon the code under which the cotton textile industry will operate after Congress passes the industrial regulation bill. Coupled with reduction of working hours, the conferees declared in favor of a miniumm wage. They did not reveal the exact wage scales under consideration.

"If working hours are to be reduced," a formal statement said, "hourly compensation must be increased in order to prevent a further decrease in spending power of the American public and also to enable labor to maintain American standards of living. To obviate inequalities, it is vital that a minimum wage be established."

The conference also is seeking agreements to avoid unfair practices and overproduction. The projected code, when decided on, will be submitted for approval of the industrial administrator who is to be appointed under the pending bill.

Belgium May Use Silver To Replace Nickel Coins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—The Belgian Mint administration has been studying for some time past the possibility of coining small silver pieces to replace the nickel coins at present in use, according to a report made to the United States Department of Commerce. The monetary commission has, however, definitely rejected the use of silver by reason of the fact that silver coins leave less profit to the State and also facilitate false coinage.

However, if the Minister of Finance is agreeable to the proposition, smaller and lighter nickel coins will be made. The 2-franc pieces would be suppressed (as is already the case for the 10-franc coins), while the coins of 50 centimes, 1 franc, 5 francs and 20 francs would remain in existence, although the size of the latter would be considerably reduced.

The commission is examining the new models before placing the matter before the Minister of Finance.

Residential Construction

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporation says that in the week ended May 22 residential construction in states east of the Rockies accounted for $6,562,300 of the total for all classes, which amounted to $16,388,900. The daily average for this month's third week for residential building was slightly better than for the preceding fortnight, and there is an indication that the May total may exceed a year ago, making the first monthly gain since the spring of 1931.

Estey Organ Co. Insolvent

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 27 (AP)—The Estey Organ Company of Brattleboro, one of the oldest manufacturers of musical instruments in the country, today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court here. The petition was filed by Jacob Estey, president and grandson of the founder, who established the company in 1857 for the manufacture of melodeons.

72 Banks Reopen

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—"The American Banker" reports that 72 banks were reopened in the past week, as compared with 68 in the previous week. Liquidation of seven banks which had closed since March 3 was ordered, bringing to 619 the number placed in final receivership since the first of the year.

Blaw-Knox Has Good Month

PITTSBURGH, May 26—Shipments and incoming business for Blaw-Knox Company for April were the best for any month in more than a year, and the improvement continues.

Varied Data Show Industry Upgrade In Massachusetts

Orders for Manufactures Exceed Previous Year —Gains Widespread

Proof that industry in Massachusetts is definitely on the upgrade is contained in the current issues of Industry, the weekly journal of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Reports to the association for April and the first two weeks of May based on activities of 300 members show that for the first time in four years "orders for the manufactures of Massachusetts have exceeded in volume those of the same month of the previous year. Not only is the figure for April higher than in 1932, but there has been a slight increase over the previous month, which is very unusual as in this index the peak month of the first half of the year has always occurred in March."

The strength and activity in the Boston wool market during the last three weeks has been reminiscent of the World War period. This has been reflected in a heavy influx of orders by manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods, many of whom are operating at capacity, with business enough on hand to keep them going well through the summer.

There has been an improvement in cotton textile and the silk and rayon producers have felt the upturn in decisive fashion.

The Boston leather market has strengthened materially and sales have been heavy.

Sales of automobiles throughout New England have increased considerably, and retail department stores report a marked increase.

For the first time in two years there has been some pickup in electrical equipment, steel, machine tools and the metal trades in general.

A better demand is noted for paper, particularly the higher grades.

Among the firms reporting substantial increases in orders have been the Knowlton & Newton Co., Inc. of Lowell: Hill Brothers Company, Hudson, makers of men's welt shoes; Hudson Worsted Company and Wottoquottoc Worsted Company, both of Hudson; Berkshire Woolen Company, Pittsfield; Barre Wool Combing Company and Normay Worsted Company of South Barre; Towle Manufacturing Company, silversmiths of Newburyport; Appleton Rubber Company of Franklin; Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester; United American Bosch Company; Springfield refrigeration division of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; Gilbert & Parker Manufacturing Company and Wico Electric Company, at East Springfield; Perkins Machine & Gear Company, Springfield; Graton & Knight Co., Worcester; Merrimac Hat Corporation, Amesbury, and dozens of others.

Bear Market In American Dollars

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—The dollar, influenced by new projected legislation legally divorcing it from gold, lost ground at the opening of the exchange markets in London today.

It opened at $3.93¾ in relation to the pound, against yesterday's close of $3.91⅞, soon touched $3.95 and then receded slightly to $3.94⅝.

The pound simultaneously lost some of its franc value, opening at 85.78, once touching 85.59 and then settling to 85.62 francs.

Heavy continental selling of dollars and purchase of French francs soon forced the dollar down to $3.96¼.

PARIS, May 27 (AP)—A bear market in dollars was started here today by the proposed American legislation affecting the gold clause.

Large sales sent the dollar from yesterday's close of 21.95 francs to 21.70 francs at the banks' opening. The Bourse was closed. The rate gradually sank to 21.54 francs during the three-hour market.

MONTREAL, May 27 (AP)—The United States dollar declined on local foreign exchanges today following the action of the United States Government in announcing repeal of the gold clause.

United States funds opened at 13⅝ per cent premium and then dipped to 13¼, and later advanced to 13⅜ per cent, off 1⅛ per cent from yesterday's close. The pound sterling was buoyant, gaining 1¾ cents at $4.50 after selling at $4.51.

Industrial Conference Board Elects New Head

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Howard Heinz, president of H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, was elected chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board at its seventeenth annual meeting Thursday.

Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Germany and to Great Britain, was elected chairman of the board of councillors.

George H Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, and Irenee du Pont, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., were among those elected vice-chairmen.

E. Kent Hubbard of Hartford, Conn., and Col. J. Taber Loree, of Albany, were added to the executive committee.

Maryland Oil Bill Supported

NEW YORK, May 27—The Maryland oil bill has the support of 90 per cent of the oil industry and needs only a strong and honest man to execute its provisions in order to serve as a lever in lifting the price for crude oil to a point where it can be produced profitably. This point of view is set forth in the T. S. Hose review of the petroleum situation.

Cotton Seat Sale, $18,500

NEW YORK, 27 (AP)—A New York Cotton Exchange membership has been sold for $18,500, or $300 above the previous transaction.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Private banks have hitherto been wrapped in mystery. To many people they are the focal point of what is vaguely called "the money trust," which, in their view, extends its tentacles over the body politic as well as the body economic. Such a picture is conjured up mainly because of the operations of one particular private bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., whose influence is far-flung, constituting an empire in itself. Therefore, when the Senators pulled aside the curtain screening its operations, the entire world riveted its eyes upon the spectacle.

Mr. Morgan, like an impresario, prepared the spectacle by outlining the code of the private banker. In saying that private bankers are go-betweens for those who have spare money and those who wish to use it, he followed Ricardo's dictum. Ricardo said that the distinctive function of the banker begins as soon as he uses the money of others; as long as he uses his own money he is only a capitalist. Mr. Morgan went on to infer a continuity of methods since the Middle Ages. Practices have grown since then, but the Morgan that financed governments in the World War is the counterpart in all essentials of the Fuggers who financed German princelings. For this purpose they used other people's money. Yet they did not and do not give any accounting of how they use it, or in what condition they are for that purpose. Here is the real mystery—why people should intrust their money to private banks.

Prophecies of Decline

This secrecy constitutes one reason that the demise of private banking has been heralded by all writers on banking since Walter Bagehot. How could these medieval carryovers compete with modern joint stock banks, which had the superior advantages, to outward seeming, of advertising, public record of accounts, government examinations, Federal Reserve System, etc.? The key is—character. This has given the private bank its underpinning of credit. How, if not by character, could a bank attract its millions in deposits, and never have to show a depositor any figures?

Mr. Morgan emphasized this attribute in his outline. Morgan character, he stated, was handed down by the founders of the firm. It was the business of the present partners to conserve it.

The inference of his remarks about the failures of the much-examined and much-regulated commercial banks was that the private banks had been relatively more successful in respect of character. The outsider may or may not agree. But he would certainly like to see more commercial bankers put through the school of experience where the private bankers received their education.

Character, however, cannot stand alone as the impetus to continued success. There must be statesmanship back of it. Much has been made in recent books of the buccaneering methods of the elder Morgan, who established the fame of this mighty bank. But one must not forget his statesmanship, and, since this attribute cannot be passed on, here is another reason for the number of times that the demise of the private banks has been sounded.

Morgan's Keeps on Upgrade

At last there is an opportunity to test the theory. The data of Morgan operations prove that, far from declining, the firm has kept on the upgrade. The last and only time any figures about the bank were produced was in 1912. In that year a House investigation into the "money trust," called the Pujo inquiry, was sitting. It called upon Mr. Morgan, senior, along with other bankers, and managed to elicit a good deal of data about Morgan affairs, though not half so much as the present inquiry has obtained. On Nov. 1, 1912, Morgan deposits totaled $162,491,820, as compared with a total of $340,047,701 now. This last figure, moreover, was the statement at the low point in the worst depression in American history. In 1927, the deposits amounted to $562,406,896. A healthy enough growth, and sufficient in itself to rebut any notion that Morgan's at least is on the decline.

But the world as well as Morgan's has been on the march since 1912. In order to show Morgan progress, it is advisable to show relative growth. Comparisons cannot be exact, as the data for Morgan's do not include the operations of its London and Paris branches, whereas the public records of the other banks embrace their foreign affiliations. Still the contrast is near enough. In terms of deposits the firm is shown as having dropped from third to tenth place between 1912 and 1932. Other banks, in other words, have moved faster than Morgan's in terms of deposits. Morgan deposits may be contrasted with those of the National City and the Chase National banks:

	1912	1927	1933
Morgan's—	$162,491,820	562,406,896	340,047,701
National City—	211,416,000	1,275,042,000	1,299,378,000
Chase National—	109,365,250	792,339,491	1,466,038,619

Competitive Factors

Other factors are also conspiring to rob the House of Morgan of its glamorous influence. They may be tabulated as follows:

1. The growth of the Federal Reserve System.

In 1907 the firm of Morgan was looked to to relieve the financial crisis of that year. It was the hope not only of the financial district but also of the Administration. Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, in fact, handed over $25,000,000 to Morgan's to help him in the task. In recording the transaction, Henry F. Pringle, in his life of Theodore Roosevelt, says, "On that night, in effect, the financial machinery of the United States Government was turned over to Morgan." In this respect Morgan influence was on all fours with that of the Bank of England, in Britain. Britain went through a panic in 1825, and it was broken, as a commentator says, by the bank lending "by every possible means and in modes we had never adopted before." Such a tremendous power as was vested in a private firm, Morgan's or anybody else, came to be regarded by Americans as dangerous. So in 1913 the Federal Reserve System was founded.

For various reasons the Federal Reserve has not done all that was expected of it. But it controls the money market. It also concentrates the surplus resources of the commercial banks. And it has now freed itself from the chains which, till a year ago, separated it from the public and also made its funds available to banks only in return for securities of which many out-of-town banks were short. Its new power was also shown when it issued emergency notes to tide over the recent money panic.

2. The growth of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If, as Kipling said, transportation brings civilization, control of transportation obviously brings power, and there need be no wonder that the great wars of the financiers used to be waged for railroad control. The elder Morgan figured in many of these conflicts. So many abuses grew up around them that the public long ago demanded that the Government should step in. Regulation was initiated prior to the war. In 1920 it was further refined under the Transportation Act which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission authority over rates and financing. The I. C. C. was also empowered to promote consolidations. The act removed the railroads from the old type of financial jockeying on the stock exchanges. And, though the I. C. C. has several times expressed the opinion that the railroad holding companies were defeating the intent of the consolidation provisions of the Transportation Act, the pending railroad bill is intended to expedite consolidation and tighten control.

A Free Economy Withering

3—The general movement toward bank reform and toward the cartelization of industry and the control of investment under government auspices.

Whatever comes of the present move toward bank reform, the program supposedly favored by the Administration will certainly injure the private bankers, if it is passed. Morgan's holds eighteen directorships in banks and trust companies. There is an agitation, both political and commercial, to disconnect such ties with the commercial banks. A movement is also on foot which received nation-wide publicity from a recent statement by Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National, to divorce deposit banking from investment banking.

Side by side with this agitation there is the current program for industrial recovery legislation. While the powers in process of being granted to the Administration are still somewhat nebulous, the intent is clearly to supervise wages, prices and profits; in other words, to oversee the entire operations of industry. The legislation, in Senator Robert F. Wagner's words, expresses the theory that all business is vested with a public interest. Since Morgan's holds 167 directorships in American corporations, this assumption of government partnership would certainly curb their industrial power.

Morgan's has underwritten $6,000,000,000 of bonds since 1919. That is, it has raised that amount of money from persons with spare capital and has channeled it to those who are in need of it. Relatively to the movement of goods, there were few obstacles in this transfer of investment capital. Yet under pending bills control is being extended to the investment market, and, though this may not reduce the underwriting business, the export abroad of capital, which was one of Morgan's sources of revenue, seems bound to be curbed.

In sum, Morgan's, and private bankers in general, flowered in a free or individualist economy, which, in response to new ideas of social responsibility, now seems to be on the way to oblivion.

Postal Savings May Buy Federal Bonds

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt today authorized the board of trustees of the Postal Savings Bank to purchase $100,000,000 in Government bonds.

The move is in line with the Administration's open market operations recently inaugurated by the Federal Reserve Board to bring about expansion of credit and an easing of the money market.

The White House announced that the proposal for purchase of Government bonds has the approval of Postmaster-General Farley and the Attorney-General.

Marked Improvement In New England Business

New England business is better, states the First National Bank of Boston. Our index of aggregate industrial production in April was substantially above the preceding month and exceeded the corresponding period of a year ago by more than 10 per cent.

While textiles, clothing, and shoe industries accounted largely for the marked improvement, the upturn was participated in by a number of other lines.

A cheerful feeling is manifested in all parts of this section as orders flow in for our principal products and as an increasing number of firms report profits instead of losses.

Chain Store Sales

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—April chain store sales in this district were down 6 per cent from 1932, the smallest decrease since March, 1932, reports the New York Federal Reserve agent. This showing is attributed to the fact that Easter came in April instead of March this year, although the decline for those two months combined of 1933 was somewhat smaller than recent rates of decrease.

General Gas & Electric

General Gas & Electric Corporation reports for the 12 months ended March 31 net of $1,116,496 after charges, compared with $4,081,218 a year before.

No Ward Profit To Be Expected Till Sales Rise

Good Showing of Retail Stores Is Offset by Mail Order Loss

CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s report for the first quarter of its new fiscal year demonstrated it still needs a considerable improvement in sales to profit.

The new management has on several occasions expressed confidence that progress is being made, but lack of volume and a number of major problems, not all of which could be solved immediately, have held the company out of the black except in the closing months of 1932, when sales reached the usual annual peak.

Due to the slump in February and March sales caused by the banking holiday, little had been expected of the first quarter. The increase of $400,000 in first quarter loss reflected a decrease of $5,300,000 in sales for the period, most of it in February and March.

Inability to break even or show a profit in April, when sales came back strongly from the March slump, was a disappointment, but it is understood the April loss was not large.

Profit Made by Retail Stores

The retail stores, whose organization setup and personnel have been greatly improved the last year, came through with a profit in April, but the mail order division turned in a loss which more than offset the retail store profit.

April results again indicate the magnitude of the problem in the mail order division, whose facilities were expanded in the years up to 1929 to a point where overhead is now a heavy burden on severely curtailed sales.

Some pickup in mail order volume has appeared with better farm prices, but gains have been held down by relatively great delays in reopening rural banks.

Development of real buying power in rural sections is counted on to bring the mail order division out of its difficulties. Meanwhile the management is endeavoring to eliminate duplicate facilities, hold down catalogue expenses, and likewise minimize the overhead.

Second Quarter May Top First

Although the second quarter ending July 31, does not always run ahead of the first quarter in sales, it has a good chance of doing so this year, due to curtailment of first quarter sales by the banking holiday. Barring considerable further expense savings or an inventory situation which would mean writeups at the end of July, sales this quarter will apparently have to show a substantial increase over the first quarter and also a gain over a year ago to bring the company close to the break-even point.

Much depends on maintenance or improvement of farm products prices through the crop-moving seasons.

The real test of the improvement in farm buying power and willingness to buy may well be deferred until the second half of the year, when crop yield and price outlook are more definitely known and workings of the Administration's farm relief program are more clearly outlined.

Houston Railroad Bond Plan Operative Soon

About 92½ per cent of the $2,122,000 5 per cent Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company bonds, which matured April 1, have been deposited under the plan for meeting the maturity. It is likely the plan will be declared operative shortly.

Plan calls for payment of 50 per cent in cash and the remainder in a new 5½ per cent refunding bond, due April 1, 1938.

The cash part of the payment was secured from the R. F. C.

The G., H. & H. is controlled by Missouri, Kansas & Texas and International Great Northern Railroads.

Boston & Maine Reports A Deficit of $145,478

Boston & Maine reports April deficit after charges of $145,478, compared with a net income of $92,282 for April, 1932.

Freight revenue declined $517,088 or 20.7 per cent from April, 1932, passenger revenue declined $155,158 or 25.8 per cent.

Four months' deficit after charges was $875,255, compared with a net income of $108,447 a year before.

Dividends

General Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 10 cents on the common and 15 cents on the $10 special stocks, both payable July 25 to stock of record June 30.

Standard Oil Export Corporation declared the regular semiannual dividend of $2.50 on the 5 per cent preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 9.

Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., declared the second quarterly distribution of 3 cents a share to stock of record July 15, payable Aug. 1.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad directors declared the usual quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common stock and $1.75 a share on the preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad authorized payment of the quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common stock and $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

Jewel Tea Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Trustees of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.12½ a share on the 4½ per cent prior preference stock and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, both payable July 1, to stock of record June 15.

United Public Utilities

Raldolph F. Tucker, of Pearson, Erhard & Co., Inc., Boston investment bankers, has joined the committee formed to protest the interests of holders of United Public Utilities Company first lien gold bonds in the plan for reorganization of the United Public Service Company, Southern United Gas, Southern United Ice, and United Public Utilities, which was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

United Fruit Co. Profits' Big Gain

IT IS understood that United Fruit Company has been sharing fully in the improvement in business that followed the termination of the bank holiday in March.

Largely as a result of the rigid control of costs and in spite of lower selling prices for bananas as compared with a year ago, profits for April were about 80 per cent of those of the entire first quarter, $1,033,000, and were by the same token in excess of the $800,000 before taxes reported for the second quarter of 1932. April net was actually double that of April, 1932.

Thawing Out Of Bank Loans Now Making Headway

The lift in security values has been of inestimable benefit to the country in permitting the liquidation of loans by institutions of every description.

In both the East and the industrial West the thawing out of loans has proceeded far more rapidly than had been estimated would have been possible in the period of a year.

At the same time, the solidification of values has removed fear from the minds of individuals and banks. Likelihood of virtual decimation of values has disappeared and with assurance of present values for bonds and sound common stocks the public at large is willing to spend its income in a normal manner

The result of the financial improvement is showing up in the East at last in retail trade. While the depressed Midwest and far West had already felt the betterment, the East had been slower to respond, largely because of apprehension that the trade gain would prove only another flash in the pan.

The rebound in commodity prices has transformed the morale and buying power of the agricultural population. The big jump in corn, wheat, wool, cotton, hog and sugar prices has loosened purse strings freely as the experience of stores and merchants of every description attests.

Willys-Overland Co. Loss in 1932 Large

The bondholders' protective committee of the 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds of the Willys-Overland Company has made available, through arrangements with receivers of the company, the income account and balance sheet of the corporation and subsidiaries for 1932, as certified by Price, Waterhouse & Co., together with certified balance sheet as of Feb. 15, 1933, date of appointment of receivers.

The letter of the committee states that the net loss for the year 1932 was $6,627,917 and that between Dec. 31, 1932, and Feb. 15, 1933, the company appears to have suffered further loss of $654,152.

The balance sheet as of Feb. 15, 1933, shows cash of only $57,482 and total current assets of $2,172,115. Current liabilities including $2,000,000 of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds, totaled $8,541,198.

Consolidated income account of company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows net sales of $13,976,549 and cost of sales $17,186,016.

Refinery Price of 'Gas' In 12 Districts Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27—The weighted average f. o. b.-refinery price of United States motor gasoline in 12 refinery districts of the United States on May 20 was 4.343 cents a gallon, a decrease of 2.1 per cent from the 4.436 cents of a week before, and lower by 28.7 per cent from the 6.090 cents of May 21, 1932.

The average service-station price (exclusive of the State tax) in 162 cities was 11.434 cents a gallon, an increase of 0.3 per cent from the 11.400 cents of a week before, but lower by 17.7 per cent from the 13.896 cents of May 21, 1932.

The weighted average price of crude oil at the wells in 12 production districts was $0.322 a barrel, the same as the week before, but lower by 62.5 per cent from the $0.858 of May 21, 1932.

New York Central Net

April gross of New York Central Railroad and leased lines totaled $20,403,720, off $4,433,992 from the like month last year, and net railway operating income $1,420,182, an increase of $1,056,188 over a year ago, according to its monthly report to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Four months' net was $4,815,423, compared with $7,520,136 in the four months of 1932.

Canadian National Traffic

MONTREAL, May 27—Cross traffic revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System in the week ended May 21 totaled $2,883,262, compared with $2,935,728 in the like 1932 period, a decrease of $52,466.

City of Detroit Makes Plans For Refunding Debt

Committee Is in Process of Formation, Comprises Large Bondholders

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27—A committee representing large holders of City of Detroit bonds, to be known as City of Detroit, Michigan, Bondholders Refunding Committee, is in process of formation, and its personnel probably will be made public next week.

In this connection an unofficial and preliminary outline of the Detroit refunding plan, as agreed upon at a conference in Detroit between city officials and representatives of the banking interests, was being studied as the basis for a final plan which will be made public in the near future.

Detroit's gross debt is, roughly, $400,000,000. Of this $32,000,000 is held in the sinking fund, which the plan contemplates extinguishing by cancellation of all bonds now held. This will leave a debt of about $368,000,000, of which $60,000,000 are water bonds and $32,000,000 are street railway bonds.

The plan therefore embraces three classes of debt, namely $270,000,000 tax supported debt, $60,000,000 water debt and $32,000,000 street railway debt. It is based on the city's capacity to pay. The tax-supported debt falls into two divisions: (1) maturing in less than 10 years, and (2) maturing over 10 years.

All bonds and notes now outstanding, except certain street railway bands, are to be called in and new bonds issued, dated about July 1, 1933.

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Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 1
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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Saving Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Shakespeare's Times

Shakespeare Under Elizabeth, by G. B. Harrison. New York: Holt. $3.
The Education of Shakespeare, illustrated from the schoolbooks in use in his time, by George A. Plimpton. London and New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

DURING 1928 Professor Harrison published "An Elizabethan Journal," in which he set down, mainly from contemporary documents, "a record of the those things most talked of during the years 1591-1594," and the success of that volume induced him to compile two more, continuing the story to a later date. This fourth work of the series, "Shakespeare Under Elizabeth," is, in its author's own words, an attempt "to show Shakespeare against the background of his times . . . a personal interpretation, a conjectural reconstruction built up from such fragments as remain. Much of the book is and must be mere guesswork. . . . All who are familiar with Shakespeare's work and times create their own imaginary portraits of the author: this is mine." Dr. Harrison's honesty pleases, while it disarms.

Obviously the validity of this book, to individual readers, must turn upon acceptance or rejection of the premises upon which "Shakespeare's" life-story is here based. If you believe that substantially all the plays in the First Folio were written by one man, William Shakspear of Stratford-upon-Avon, and believe also that the "beautiful youth" sonnets were written to Shakspear's intimate friend, Lord Southampton; and that the "dark lady" was just an ordinary London woman of evil life, you will probably decide that this book is an extremely good one. If, on the contrary, you believe, as I do, that the Folio is actually the work of several hands, that the youth of the Sonnets is Edward de Vere's ("Shakespear's") son, and that the dark lady is Queen Elizabeth, and no other, you will think Dr. Harrison's book less good.

* * *

But, whatever one's individual viewpoint may be, every reader will appreciate the wide knowledge of the Elizabethan period, and the warmly human outlook which this learned scholar has brought to his task. Events and personalities of the time, both on the stage and off, in many walks of life, are here vividly pictured; and a courageous attempt is made to interpret a few of the many topicalities of the Shakesperean plays, which, as Dr. Harrison clearly sees, are far less imaginary than the average academic scholar will admit. That all the more important topicalities have, in this reviewer's opinion, completely escaped Dr. Harrison, is due to the fact that he believes the plays to have been first drafted mainly between 1590 and 1610, as against my own dates of about 1573-1600. This book, with reservations as here set down, is nevertheless thoroughly competent and commendable.

It is customary, nowadays, for politic reasons, to link up all Elizabethan books with the magical name of "Shakespeare"; and Mr. Plimpton has followed the vogue, though he does not pretend either to Shakespearean scholarship or to any familiarity with "the various controversies about Shakespeare." His pleasant little volume is, in fact, less a book, in the common acceptance of that term, than a well illustrated series of printed notes upon the sixteenth century works which line his own shelves. For Mr. Plimpton is the fortunate possessor of many textbooks that were in use "at the time that Shakespeare was in school"—a decade which, from his orthodox viewpoint, means the fifteen-seventies. Besides a number of contemporary portraits, and some interesting pictures of hornbooks, etc., about 50 title and other pages are reproduced.

* * *

Many times, and brightly, these old schoolbooks illumine the Elizabethan view of education. Sir Thomas Elyot, the friend of More and Erasmus, in his "boke named The governour," opines that sound scholastic encouragement for a boy "up to the age of seven," is to "give him something he especially desires if he will ask for it in Latin." Another famous work, illustrated in these pages, is "The Schoolmaster," by Roger Ascham, who was Princess Elizabeth's tutor in 1548. Ascham was a gentle pedagogue, disapproving the use of "the rodde," and holding that "young children were sooner allured by love" than by thrashing. He would instance the Queen herself, as exemplifying the efficacy of his own scholastic method.

"It is your shame (I speake to you all, you young gentlemen of England) that one mayd should go beyond you all. . . . Yea, I believe that beside her perfit redines in Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, she readeth here now at Windsore more Greeke every day than some Prebendarie of this Chirch doth reade Latin in a whole weeke."

Mr. Plimpton has done well thus to lay open to students some delectable pages from his Elizabethan library.

PERCY ALLEN.

Passion and Peace

Peter Abelard, by Helen Waddell. London: Constable. 7s. 6d.
Quintet, by Esther Meynell. London: Chapman & Hall. 8s. 6d.

HISTORY, we are told, must be rewritten for every generation, and the same may be said of the historical novel. To borrow the trappings of Scott without having the justification of being Scott is to be a bore unless the author has wit enough to succeed with pastiche. This is most obviously true when famous historical characters are the subject and when the facts of their lives are so well known that only interpretation matters. The "Abelard" of a Charles Reade, for example, would have been, like his "Cloister and the Hearth," a full-dress, sensational novel of intrigue, as the "Abelard" of George Moore was made of the sensuous flutings of poetic realism. One turns therefore from this great Irishman to another Irish version of the story, from the nineties to the present day, with eager interest. Will Miss Waddell psychoanalyze her Abelard? Will she mock him? Will she take from its pedestal that most tragic of love stories which has given Abelard a fame greater than he ever had in the schools?

One could understand today any of these approaches; but ripe with the juices of her mediæval scholarship, the learned and delightful author of "Wandering Scholars" has written, as one would expect, an entirely original book. Although it holds one by its story and follows exactly the historical version, her "Peter Abelard" is really a commentary in novel form. She has not been content to call him knightly, monkish and learned, but has surrounded him with chapter and verse from the works of the saints and Holy Writ. The struggles of his conscience and the strength of his passion become more impressive for being seen through the medium of the diverse thought of the day.

* * *

We do not mean that the tragedy of Abelard and Heloïse is seen only as the triumphant defeat of a lordly rationalism as the hands of superstition. It is the tragedy of a fiery spirit brought low by its own impetuosity and the common man's hatred of the great. Abelard and Heloïse are parted lovers in the most cruel sense; for him there is nothing to do but to crucify himself on an asceticism he had earlier rejected, to blind himself to his misery with superb but inhuman religious ecstasies; for Heloïse there is nothing but the barrenness of resignation. It is the conflict between spiritual and earthly love, not fought out and enriching, but, cut short, wasted and made irrelevant.

The effect of Miss Waddell's method, however, is to move Abelard and Heloïse from the center of the story, and surprisingly to arouse one's deepest emotion for the worldly, Rabelasian old priest, Gilles de Vannes, who sees the two creatures whom he has loved broken by cruelty and Abelard's spiritual pride. He has crucified himself on words. The tragedy of Gilles de Vannes is the tragedy of reasonableness disillusioned by the violent and irrational in human nature. The book is written with gravity, humor and learning.

* * *

"Quintet" is a story not of passion and intellect expanding, but of people withdrawing into kindliness after the great domination of their lives, Melchior Bergholt, a great composer, has passed from them. For Bergholt we must read Beethoven. A devout charm and tenderness, an atmosphere of ancient towns, of serious quaintness and delicacy, of music revered, is evoked by this book. The people are made small and one peers at them as if they were ladybirds moving under leaves. After the romantic other-world atmosphere and fragrance, the chief preoccupation of an unhurried story is the love of the musician Egon Konrath for a sculptor's child who is like an innocent from a German fairy tale. The virtue of this novel is the art with which its detail is managed, and it has the defect of this quality. That is to say, no one piece of detail is made to appear more important than another, and we have the impression of a needlework picture in which all the stitches are of the same length. One feels also at one remove from artistic reality because of this sameness. If this is a fairy tale, where is the witch? If it is romance, where are the darkness and the grotesque? So much sweetness and light is in danger of insipidity and unless there is a feeling of conflict in a novel the essential factors of accent and rhythm vanish.

Miss Esther Meynell's essay in patience and Miss Waddell's scholarly gloss illustrate, in their very differing ways, the preference of women novelists for works within strict limits on known rather than extensively imagined material. There is an exactitude and at times an apparently reckless romanticism —which, after all, has the close limits of a formula—in most of these women writers which makes their average of competence higher than that of the males. But it is a critical competence in the main and rarely breaks its chains to become supremely imaginative work.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Raggle-Taggle Filly-Folly

Raggle-Taggle, by Walter Starkie. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.

PROF. WALTER STARKIE is a Doctor of Literature, professor of Spanish in the University of Dublin, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and one of the directors of the Irish National Theater. But he plays the fiddle, a guileful instrument to which popular tradition has always attributed a sulphury origin. Certainly the more ingenuous piano would never have landed its innocent player into such odd adventures as those that befell Professor Starkie and his fiddle, and which he describes in "Raggle-Taggle."

The preface tells us that when playing the fiddle he feels like Don Quixote or Rozinante: "In fact the fiddle is, as Sterne would say, his hobbyhorse, his sporting little filly-folly carrying him cantering away. . . ." One fine day this hobbyhorse reared its head, sniffed the wind and bolted with its rider to the Hungarian plains, the home of wild fiddles and still wilder fiddlers. As he galloped along the Professor found himself singing,

> What care I for a goose-feather bed,
> with the sheet turned down so bravely, O!
> For tonight I shall sleep in a cold open field
> along with the raggle-taggle Gypsies, O!

and then assured himself that he really wanted to live the vagabond life of the gypsy minstrel who has to rely for his livelihood on his fiddle, and furthermore that he wanted to investigate as an amateur, not as a scholar, the wealth of folk music and folk legend still to be found in Hungary and Roumania. Have not the gypsies for centuries played the part of minstrels and story-tellers, bringing to these countries the romance of their Indian origin? The filly-folly, it will be observed, is a compulsive, artful jade. It simply jumped over the objections of the Professor's wife and father-in-law —a professor of the old school, who "preferred to read of Gypsies in the literature of the mid-nineteenth century, but not to frequent and especially not to smell them."

As might be imagined, there followed a series of the most unprofessorial adventures that could happen to a holder of academic distinctions. "An ill-regulated book, a strange book, a mad book, a book which condemns the world's way"; so Augustine Birrell has epitomized the reviewer's opinion of Borrow's "Lavengro." And perhaps some readers will be inclined to say the same of "Raggle-Taggle," for it contains certain over-frank passages which —in the phrase expressly coined by Shakespeare for the use of reviewers—cannot but make the judicious grieve. But Dr. Starkie dips his pen into bright colors and writes with a zest and verve almost incredible in a Doctor of Literature. The "csárdás" itself has stolen into his style.

Dr. Starkie's "adventures with tunes" and their dark-skinned players, who use the loosely-strung bow which makes chords less formidable on the fiddle, will fascinate every musician. The tunes themselves are dark-skinned for, unmistakably, they were born in the East. As a relief from the quick rhythms of the "csárdás" the Gypsies taught him melodies that they called "bird-songs." "Every Gypsy prides himself on his playing on these bird-songs, for it enables him to show off all his powers of florid ornamentation. . . . The Tzigan is unable to play a single melody without festooning it with ornaments and thus he shows his Eastern origin, for Indian music is full of such embellishments." Even the rhythms are to be found in Indian music.

Not only is this book valuable for the light it throws on the music of "the eternal Gypsy," but it records an old, picturesque world that is passing. Smoking factory chimneys, cinemas, jazz-bands, gramophones, the "Blues," uniform clothes, cheap cosmetics and all the other stereotyped benefits of a mechanical age are slowly and surely advancing to conquer this remote romantic part of Europe. No wonder Dr. Starkie sighed as the little peasant-boat approached the famous Iron Gates of the Danube—dividing East and West —that marked the end of his vagabondage. By the camp fires of the Gypsy may be heard the throb of a strange, wild music: "There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, brother, all sweet things. There's likewise a wind on the heath. . . ."

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE.

A Cure for Western Vanity

The House of Exile, by Nora Waln. Boston: Little Brown. $3.

THE widespread interest today in the affairs of the Oriental world has doubtless contributed to the amazing success of this volume. But the vivacity of the narrative, the obvious truth of the picture drawn, the writer's singular skill in picking out just those aspects of Chinese life and thought which would most interest Western readers have made it fill acceptably the field which world conditions opened to it. Amazingly enough it is at once entertaining and instructive, a gossipy record of life in China with a host of trivial but interesting incidents, and at the same time an account of certain phases of Chinese life and thought which go far toward explaining the present quarrel between that people and the Japanese. Engrossing as a novel, it is, nevertheless, a most important contribution to knowledge of the politics of the Far East.

It would not be easy for anyone to read the earlier pages of this story of a young American girl made a member of an ancient and prosperous Chinese family without admiration for many of their customs. There is a dignity about the patriarchal conduct of the Lin household, a certain poetry in the very names of the various courts and apartments in its home, a philosophy in its outlook upon the worked without that stand in refreshing contrast to some of our western unrest and vulgarity. The very name of the single exit from the series of courts which this family of 83 members inhabited—the "To and From the World Gate" —suggests the aloofness from outer problems maintained by a Chinese family in its home. Thirty-five generations had been nurtured in this House of Exile, surrounded by a wall six feet thick and more than 20 feet high. Courts, surrounded by one-story dwellings, make up the whole homestead. There are "The Springtime Bower," "The Poet's Retreat," "The Court of Sunrise," "The Court of the White Jade Rabbit," and the like. Within this jumble of dwellings life is lived. To go out is a ceremony, an event but rarely occurring.

The nature of this life, its picturesqueness and poesy, Miss Waln describes charmingly. After some six years of it she married an Englishman in the Chinese secret service. Her life thereafter was that of a foreigner in China, instead of that of a true Chinese. In this capacity she had unusual oportunities to observe Chinese methods in politics, and in international quarrels. Particularly illuminating is her description of the part students played in stirring up Chinese resentment. "After one of the orators had scolded the Street of Nine Blessings for more than a half hour for its indifference, I heard a man, hitched behind a mule in the drawing harness of a cart, remark: 'We might be more sensitive to the danger of Japanese vassalage if we had ever known anything but vassalage at home.'" The incident was typical. Anyone who was in Peiping during the early days of the Japanese aggression will recognize its truth.

But all in all the great value of this book is that its careful reading will be a complete cure for Occidental conceit and self-sufficiency.

W. J. A.

Victorian Young People

Letters of Courtship, edited by E. F. Carritt. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.
Julia Newberry's Diary, introduction by Margaret Ayer Barnes and Janet Ayer Fairbank. New York: Norton, $2.50.

ONE for England, the other for the United States, these two volumes reflect something of the life and thought of well-brought-up young persons in the last century. "Letters of Courtship between John Torr and Maria Jackson" reveals the staid yet troubled and pertinacious wooing of an English young lady by her lawyer cousin during the five years preceding their marriage in 1843. "Julia Newberry's Diary" yields up with even greater clearness the activities, aspirations and observations of a bright Chicago girl in the years between 1869 and 1872.

In "Letters of Courtship" John and Maria appear to be true children of their time Considerably more than half the letters are from the hand of Maria, and a perfect early Victorian hand it is. The first letter in the volume goes back to the time when Maria, at 10, writing home from school to her dear Mamma, concludes her letters by saying "My love to Papa and except the same yourself and believe me your affectionate daughter, M G. Jackson." The same reverential attitude towards her parents persists to the end of the very last letter.

* * *

There follows a desultory correspondence between Maria, advanced into young ladyhood, and her schoolboy cousin John Torr, three years her junior. Then suddenly, at 20, John writes his cousin a formal declaration of love and demands to know whether there is any hope for him, or whether he shall look elsewhere. Maria answers with ladylike demurs—she hasn't seen John since he was a child of 16, she is too much his senior, they don't agree on religious doctrine, he is not established in his profession. John persists, and Maria retreats less definitely, until we find her writing that until they meet, "no other person's merits shall be put in competition" with his. John evidently stood the test of renewed acquaintance because by the summer of 1839, which Maria spent in Germany, they are carrying on as frequent a correspondence as the mails permit. She accuses him of being "Rhapsodical." He complains of her frigidity. They argue about religion and politics, with accusations of prejudice on one side and too great liberalism on the other.

There is no formal engagement until John can form a good business connection, and the serenity of their letters is marred by the fact that her Papa and Mamma and all the neighbors must not be permitted to guess at the state of their hearts. All in all, they are both quite natural when they forget to be Victorian. Maria shows great forbearance with John's pompousness and self-esteem, and undoubtedly made him a truly worshipful Victorian wife during the three short years of their married life.

The letters make pleasant browsing, but their charm depends as much upon the aroused imagination of the reader as upon themselves.

* * *

On the other hand "Julia Newberry's Diary" carries the reader along by its own liveliness. Julia was born in Chicago in 1854, only 21 years after that city's incorporation as a town. Nevertheless the Chicago that she grew up in was, as Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Fairbank have indicated in their introduction to the Diary, a place "where delightful people lived with elegance, in close touch with the culture and civilization of the Atlantic seaboard from which many of them had lately come."

Julia's father left a fortune to his wife and daughters, which they used to transform their Chicago home, to send Julia to an Eastern finishing school, to travel abroad, to buy gowns by Worth. Julia from babyhood was accustomed to a leisurely life, full of festivities and comforts.

Julia loved Chicago and wanted to be a true Chicagoan. She loved school and longed to excel in it. She had a gift for music and a gift for painting, but was never allowed to settle down in one place long enough to make much progress at either. She evidently had a neat gift for writing, too, as her keen, deftly phrased, somewhat satiric Diary proves. One of the last bits of advice her father gave her was, "Be somebody, July," and many swiftly written passages from her pen indicate that had she lived she would have become a social leader.

She had hosts of admirers, and greatly enjoyed their admiration; though at the mature age of 17 she declares that probably she will never fall in love. Thoroughly girlish and engaging is her habit of making lists of the people she met in any given city, especially young men with a single descriptive—often devastating—phrase opposite each name.

Rarely does one find a more zestful and genuine person, in a book or out, or one who is able to give more point to her comments on other people. After 60 years her Diary, which had been stored away all that time in a chest, has not lost its vitality.

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Pre-Revolution Paris

The Waiting City; an Abridgment of Louis Mercier's "Tableau de Paris," edited by Helen Simpson. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3 net.

THE Abbé Sieyès made it his chief boast that he had survived the Reign of Terror; and it was indeed something to boast about. But Louis-Sébastien Mercier's survival was still more wonderful than the Abbé's; for he attacked Robespierre when the Incorruptible was at the height of power. Mercier's whole life was a series of attacks upon somebody or other. He quarreled with the theaters for refusing to act his play "Natalie"; he exasperated half France by proclaiming that Racine was a bad dramatist; and he fell foul of Napoleon. He was imprisoned, and he had occasionally to take to flight; but he lived through it all.

In the intervals of these adventures he wrote a 12-volume "Picture of Paris," in which he has left us the completest of descriptions of the state of things just before the Revolution came to alter nearly everything. The book is unique. We have plenty of portraits of the great people of that time; but Mercier describes for us the hawkers, the street singers, the quack doctors, the linkmen, the rag-and-bone men, the gutters, the carriages called "whiskies," the sedan chairs, the window boxes—in fact, things that were really more important than Napoleon or Talleyrand. And he describes them with just the amount of wit, malice and vivacity which makes a book readable; sometimes in a few vigorous lines, sometimes in a dozen pages. If one imagines a combination of the seventeenth century "Characters" with Addison's "Spectator," added to a touch of Dickens, one will have a fair idea of the book. Mercier's knowledge of Paris was "extensive and peculiar," and he imparts it very skillfully to his readers. He is the precursor of those later writers, like Mayhew and James Greenwood, who made the out-of-the-way life of London familiar to the middle classes.

Twelve volumes, however, are more than most of us, in these busy days, can find time for, and Miss Simpson has done us good service by reducing the huge mass to 300 pages. As far as can be judged, the selection has been made with skill; at any rate, if she has left out anything more interesting than what she has retained, the omitted portions must be fascinating indeed. She has added a good deal of her own. Inspired perhaps by Mercier's unconcealed partiality to England (a partiality the keener because it helped him to annoy his French readers) she has given us, from contemporary records, parallel pictures of England as it was in the 1780's. To provide all these must have meant a good deal of research, but they are worth it. Even more valuable are the illustrations, of which there are more than 30, and the search for which, as Miss Simpson tells us, proved a matter of considerable difficulty. They are uniformly excellent.

I have found but one slip in the whole book—Voltaire's "Pucelle" is called a play. But not to know 'La Pucelle" is rather an honor than a discredit.

E. E. KELLETT.

A Playwright on Plays

Watching a Play, by C. K. Munro. London: Gerald Howe. 7s. 6d. net.

FIVE lectures delivered by Mr. C. K. Munro during his tenure of the Shute Lectureship in the Art of the Theater at Liverpool University in 1930 are here collected. Mr. Munro says that he publishes them with reluctance and doubt, but his readers will be glad that he has allowed his modesty only to delay, and not to prevent, their appearance in print, for they contain many things of interest and value on many aspects of the theater.

They also throw considerable light on Mr. Munro himself. And since Mr. Munro, as the author of "At Mrs. Beam's," "The Rumor" and other plays, is a dramatist of note, that also is of some importance. Mr. Munro has often spoiled his best work by a lack of feeling for words. This defect is illustrated in his first lecture, when he speaks of "the words of the poet, slightly modified":

> I could not love myself so much,
> Loved I not something else more.

Mr. Munro is perhaps the only writer in England who could consider the total destruction of the rhythm of the second line as merely a slight modification.

"There is no doubt," says Mr. Munro, "that the essence of a play" is "the aspect of reality of which it is the expression. The essence of 'Hamlet' is not that a man couldn't make up his mind to kill his stepfather, but . . . that simple impression which you feel you have received when you come home, which you cannot describe except by saying that it is that aspect of reality expressed by the play 'Hamlet.'" There, perhaps, is the reason why the greatest plays have no obvious "moral." For a moral is something that can be said in a few direct words; and the purpose of a play is to express something that cannot be said in words.

It will be seen that Mr. Munro's concern is with the serious drama. Seriousness, however, is not a synonym for dullness, and "Watching a Play" is continuously interesting. Many readers will find Mr. Munro's masterly analysis of Ibsen's "The Wild Duck" of particular value.

The Wisdom of Innocence

The Innocent Eye, by Herbert Read. London: Faber & Faber. 6s.

PROFESSOR READ has added year by year to his distinction as a critic of literature and the fine arts. No one has been more single in purpose than he, and his personality has stamped itself with vigor upon modern English critical practice. In the course of his effort to build up what he would call a scientific machine for investigating and analyzing any and every work of art, he has devoted himself to a study of psychology and has wandered possibly a little too far toward the school of thinkers who believe that the mysteries of creative art can be explained by laboratory methods.

* * *

If that were the only side of Mr. Read's work, however, his name would not be so important today. He has had a dual self and that has resulted in a fierce conflict out of which has emerged triumphant a self that believes more in the power of the higher instinct and intuition than in the power of mere automatic logic. The present little book, giving an account of Mr. Read's childhood on a farm in the North Riding of Yorkshire, shows that triumphant self fully emerged to a creative freedom resulting in the production of what is surely a little masterpiece of evocative art "The Innocent Eye" is a piece of work that has the effect upon the reader of gazing at a sharply-cut diamond laid unset upon a sheet of black velvet. It is an intense focus of light and all that falls within that intensity has an austere and classical quality reminiscent of the static figures on the Grecian urn in Keats's poem. We see the farmhouse and its buildings forming an almost feudal quadrangle placed in an isolated position in one of the upland valleys of the Hambledon Hills. The place is steeped in the atmosphere of ancient times. Two famous ruined Abbeys and a Norman castle lie within a few miles of the farm.

* * *

It is inevitable that a boyhood spent in such a place should affect so sensitive a spirit with great force, adding to a natural austerity a sense of the dignity of tradition and the significant tenderness of the time-spirit. Each one of the many exquisite pictures evoked by Mr. Read's direct and simple prose has about it not only an immediate value but also a sense of symbolism which the critic finds it almost impossible to express. These scenes are the very essence of childhood, not only of one particular childhood, but of the youth of the world.

As an example of this exquisite quality I may quote one little passage describing the blacksmith's shop situated in one of the outbuildings of the farm:

> The blacksmith's shop was a still more magical shrine. The blacksmith came for a day periodically, to shoe or reshoe the horses, to repair wagons and make simple implements. In his dusky cave the bellows roared, the fire was blown to a white intensity, and then suddenly the bellows-shaft was released and the soft glowing iron drawn from the heart of the fire Then clang, clang, clang on the anvil, the heavenly shower of ruby and golden sparks, and our precipitate flight to a place of safety. All around us, in dark cob-webbed corners, were heaps of old iron, discarded horseshoes, hoops and pipes.
>
> In these two shrines I first experienced the joy of making things. Everywhere around me the earth was stirring with growth and the beasts were propagating their kind. But these wonders passed unobserved by my childish mind, unrecorded in memory. They depended on forces beyond our control, beyond my conception. But fire was real, and so was the skill with which we shaped hard metals to our design and desire.

RICHARD CHURCH.

Macmillan is publishing "The Collected Verse of Lewis Carroll," with illustrations by Sir John Tenniel, Arthur B. Frost, Henry Holiday, Harry Furniss and the author.

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It has helped me to see and think differently.—(Albuquerque, New Mexico.)
Thank you for your splendid contribution to heal the world's thought of lack and depression.—(Ridgewood, N. Y.)
It is very helpful, timely and conspicuously human.—(West Palm Beach, Fla.)
I am grateful to you for all you have said.—(Portland, Me.)
You give mankind a splendid treatment.—(Far Rockaway, N. Y.)
You will never know all the good your book will do.—(Dayton, Wash.)

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Hot Contest on Gold Repeal Is Looked For in Both Houses

(Continued from Page 1)

a retroactive feature, and embraces not only government but private obligations as well.

In a nutshell, they contend that with $3,499,234,000 of gold in the Federal Reserve System, and with a total of about 40 per cent of the world's gold in the United States, it is unnecessary and illegal to withdraw retroactively the gold payment privilege from the Government's outstanding debt, about $21,824,000,000, and from all the other private "gold clause" contracts in rail and industrial bonds and the like and in mortgages.

It seems certain that the measure, if passed, will be tested in the courts, to determine whether a government contract to repay in gold cannot be repudiated even under the argument that the "gold clause" was contrary to public policy. One estimate put the total outstanding gold debts of the United States at $100,000,000,000.

The following six benefits are involved in the bill according to Mr. Fletcher, who issued a statement on the subject: (1) It regularizes the present de facto situation; (2) It prepares the way for an offering of Treasury obligations between June 5 and 15 without the gold clause; (3) it facilitates the anti-hoarding order; (4) it eliminates existing uncertainty in business; (5) it places old obligations and the new legal tender obligations on the same footing; (6) it clears the way for the declared congressional policy.

Gold Still Backs Dollar

The same general benefits from the action were described in a statement issued by Mr. Woodin on the subject. It was pointed out that uncertainty had arisen from the wording of the Thomas amendment to the Farm Relief Act, which was intended to deal with the same subject, and that the new measure was designed to clarify the situation once and for all.

The Administration quickly repudiated the view that the bill would repeal the gold standard law, contained in the act of March 14, 1900, which provides that "the dollar, consisting of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine . . . shall be the standard unit of value and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of the value of this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity."

Thus, although the dollar will not be exchangeable for gold at the bank windows, the "parity" of its value—i.e., purchasing power—will be maintained subject, however, to the new powers recently given the President to decrease the gold content of the dollar up to 50 per cent, as he sees fit.

The new gold resolution was drafted at the Treasury Department at the direction of President Roosevelt. At the White House it was said the President regarded it merely as a formality.

President Roosevelt today approved the request of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System for authority to purchase bonds or other securities of the United States to the amount of $100,000,000.

Previously the request had been approved by the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. J. Crawford Biggs, Acting Attorney-General, and all members of the Postal Savings System board of trustees.

Steagall Resolution Is to Legalize Present Currency Situation

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The resolution of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.), of Alabama, to place the United States off the gold standard by law is entitled, "To assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States," and reads as follows:

Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affect the public interest, and are therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and

Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that

(A) Every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be against public policy; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts.

Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligation to be issued by or under the authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(B) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United States including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banking associations.

Section 2. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of sub section (B) of section 43 of the act entitled "An act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to the agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes, approved May 12, 1933, is amended to read as follows:

"All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve Banks and national banking association) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties and dues except that gold coins, when below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

Easing of June Payment On Debt Pleases London

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Although official comment on America's action in regard to gold was entirely absent today, the general attitude seemed to be one of relief that the June 15 war debt payment to the United States will not be so heavy a burden as it would be if it had to be met in gold.

There is little expectation in official circles of any relief so far as the mid-June payment goes, and although there is much opposition the belief is widely held that the payment will be made under the same conditions as the mid-December payment—that is, with the understanding that it is toward capital account and is to be considered in any final settlement which may be reached.

While this is the attitude in Government circles, another section of British opinion, representing holders of American bonds which will be paid with the depreciated dollar, is indignant at the newest development.

Plans are under way which probably will involve a meeting of proxy holders early next week to formulate a protest at what British owners of American bonds regard as a breach of their contractual rights.

Roosevelt Gold Action Stirs League Circles

GENEVA, May 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt's action to abolish the gold payment clause in all obligations, and a report that the President had talked by transatlantic telephone with Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, were principal subjects of discussion in League of Nations circles today.

Commenting on the report of the conversation between the President and the British Foreign Secretary, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister of France, explained his nation's disarmament desires thus:

"France wants to see what the disarmament conference will do about international security and the control of armaments."

Mr. Norman H. Davis, American disarmament delegate, had a long talk with M. Paul-Boncour concerning the prospects for the conference and it was understood that the results were vague.

U. S. Gold Departure Has Berlin Interested

BERLIN, May 27 (AP)—Reports of America's proposed statutory departure from the gold standard was received with the greatest interest today at the Reichsbank, where two questions were uppermost in the minds of the directors:

(1) Can Germany afford to continue on the gold standard if America should greatly devaluate her currency.

(2) How will giving up the gold standard affect Germany's repayment of private American debts?

Officials declared themselves unable, however, at this time to clearly diagnose the situation as affecting Germany.

Italy to Pay Morgan Loan in Paper Dollars

ROME, May 27 (AP)—Bankers said today that the Government will pay $6,000,000 interest on the Morgan $100,000,000 loan with paper dollars, instead of gold, when it falls due next Thursday.

This follows similar action already taken in regard to the Italian corporation's dollar loans. Bankers said the action had been expected, and that it merely gave legal form to what already had been in effect.

Massachusetts Strikers Vote on Wage Issue

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 27 (AP)—Nearly one-tenth of this city's population of 80,000 is voting today on the question of returning to work in the textile mills at a 15 per cent increase in pay. If the balloting favors the offer, it will bring to an end the textile strike which has caused a suspension of the section's principal industry and necessitated calling out the national guard.

The company's terms included an immediate 15 per cent advance in the wage scale, which would be a partial restoration of previous cuts; reopening of the mills on Wednesday, and no discrimination against any strikers.

Means Gets Two Years

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—Gaston B. Means and Norman Whitaker were sentenced yesterday to serve jail sentences of two years each for conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean of $35,000 in a Lindbergh baby hoax.

Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Talk, Maj.-Gen. Paul B. Malone, U. S. A.
7:00 Rodney May, tenor.
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 Bill Williams, commentator; piano duo.
8:00 "The Businessman's Stake in Education," A. Lincoln Filene.
8:15 "With the Coast Guard," Lieut. Vincent Charte.
8:30 NBC, "Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten."
8:45 "The Finest Food in the World," Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, Vermont.
9:00 NBC, Nina Koshets, soprano.
9:15 NBC, Lighting of Century of Progress by Arcturus; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Chicago Symphony Orchestra; chorus.
10:30 American Federation of Advertisers: talk; quartet.
10:45 News; announcements; sport review.
11:15 Craigavad, Irish tenor; organ.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Songs and guitar.
5:45 NBC, Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 Book lovers talk.
7:15 NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, Ortiz Tirado; orchestra.
8:15 Magazine of the Air.
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Same as WBZ.
10:30 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:30 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:45 NBC, Four Arts Ball, from Century of Progress.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Ruth St. Denis, dancer.
5:15 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "Voice of the Piano."
6:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, "Melody's Headlines."
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 Same as WBZ.
10:30 CBS, "World Economic Readjustment," Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 CBS dance music.
7:00 Announcements; news; talk.
7:30 Dance music.
8:30 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:45 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 Local dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Concert music programs.
6:45 Popular musical programs.
8:00 Talk, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 "Song Pictures."
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Fishermen's Program.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
4:30 NBC, "Samovar Serenade."
4:45 Craigavad, Irish tenor; organ.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; review.
6:15 NBC, Beethoven Chamber Music.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Howard Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, Riesenfeld Viennese Concert.
8:45 NBC, "A Century of Progress," Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Will Rogers; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 New England Council program.
10:00 "The World Loves Old Cape Cod."
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 Male quartet, Gil Hamlin, director.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ trio.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (300kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
12:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
1:00 Charles Little, violin; piano.
1:30 NBC, "Folks from Dixie."
2:00 Greek musical program.
2:30 NBC, Orchestra and chorus.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, "Temple of Song," chorus.
5:00 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, James Melton, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Felix Fox, pianist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
1:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Tango Orchestra.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Program from Washington.
5:15 CBS, Four Clubmen; orchestra.
5:30 "Salon Gems," recording; organ.
6:00 CBS, "The Lawyer and the Public."
6:15 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Reports; news; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, "Chicago Knights," quartet.
7:30 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:45 CBS, Talk, Mr. Angelo Patri.
8:00 Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 CBS, Sketch, "A Piece of String."
9:30 CBS, Soloists; mixed chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:00 Rhines's Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 Readings; organ; reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 Noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Church of the Air; address, Mr. William Wallace Porter, Christian Science Committee on Publication for New York; mixed quartet; organ.
1:30 CBS, "Lazy Dan, Minstrel Man."
2:00 Paul Murphy's Orchestra.
2:30 Durrell String Quartet.
3:15 Sain Robbins's Orchestra.
3:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
3:45 Studio popular programs.
5:00 Organ recital.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
6:00 Connoisseurians, novelty trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums," sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Chicago variety program.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Muscanto String Trio.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry" sketch.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Revue.
10:45 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Franklin, soprano.
5:15 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 Belle Gaffen, pianist.
6:00 "Etchings in Music."
6:30 "Songs We Love to Hear."
6:45 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White.
7:00 Dean Allyn of Mt. Holyoke.
7:20 Park Street Church service.
9:00 "Hits of Yesterday," songs.
9:15 "Evening Reveries," time.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—News flashes.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Events," Mayor Curley.

WAAB

3:01 p. m.—American news.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Miessner Electronic Piano.

Motor Dealers Plan For Children's Outing

A day packed full of entertainment, with ice cream, candy and a hot dinner thrown in for good measure, is in store for 2500 or 3000 underprivileged children of Greater Boston, if the necessary automobiles and money can be obtained to carry these youngsters to Lake Pearl, Wrentham, on June 15. From 500 to 600 cars are needed, with a driver for each.

This outing is to be conducted under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association and will be the twenty-sixth in the series. Everyone with an automobile to spare is urged to communicate with Mr. Albert S. Rau, manager of the Chester I. Campbell Company, at 329 Park Square Building, Boston; telephone, Han. 8996. If the necessary cars and funds are secured, the start will be made at 8:30 a. m. from the various institutions from which the children will be taken.

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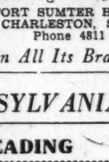

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Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
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CHARLESTON, S. C.
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Beautycraft in All Its Branches

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READING

Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Sell full-fashioned hosiery and lingerie at cut-rate prices, excellent commissions, large bonuses. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer Street, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 72 Gardner St., Ivanhoe Apartments—5 rooms $50; 7 rooms, all modern improvements, $60; select neighborhood; adult American family. Sta. 2782

APARTMENTS, Brookline, Mass., 2 minutes Coolidge Corner, at 46 Longwood Ave.—High-class, 4 rooms, built-in showers, tile kitchen and bath; restricted tenants. Apply SUPT. or telephone Asp. 2804.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Sublet exclusive furnished apartment; 2 large rooms and kitchenette; all conveniences; $65 per month. 1450 Beacon St., The Warwick. Tel. Longwood 2454.

DORCHESTER, Mass.—A beautiful exclusive 7 room heated apartment; garage. 39 Melville Ave., Talbot 6493.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

Housekeeping Apts.
308 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON
Now available for next Winter's occupancy
MEREDITH & GREW
Incorporated
40 Central Street
Hubbad 6772

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—3 rooms and bath, piazza, heat, hot water, refrigeration. 32 Rockview St. To. Jam. 0442.

NEW YORK CITY
309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton"
Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres, Express Subway station and 5th Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

99-103 NORWAY ST.—1-2 rooms, rent $25-$35; 51 Audubon Rd., 1-2-3 rooms, rent $30-$75. BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST office, 103 Norway St., Boston. Ken. 9238.

Undercliff Terrace, Melrose Hlds.
Six rooms and sleeping porch; beautiful location, near station; special low price for immediate occupancy. See Janitor, Franklin, corner of Greenwood St. Mel. 2304 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BEACON STREET, Brookline, Mass.—4 rooms; electric refrigeration; tile bath with shower; radio; piano; to Sept. 1st or longer; low rental to right party. Box P-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Sublet nicely furnished 6-room apartment; low rental. Box P-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Completely furnished 6-room apartment or rooms with kitchen privileges; visitors to Boston welcome; meals near by. WHITING, 10 Prescott St. Tel. Porter 1397 or 1380.

COMPLETELY furnished, immediate occupancy, kitchenette suite; also exceptional apartment with two baths. Apply 161 Beacon St., Boston. Commonwealth 1773

FURNISHED apt., 1 or 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath in Pelham Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.; rent very reasonable. Call Asp. 5432.

RIVERSIDE APARTMENT HOTEL
Better furnished apartments, small or large, all housekeeping facilities, maid service optional; very reasonable; year, month or week; ¼ mile to The Mother Church; on Charles River. 420 Memorial Drive, UNI. 4736.

SUBLET small apartment, attractively furnished, radio, Frigidaire; excellent location. Apt. 55, or Janitor, 78 Fenway, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 3907 Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOARDING HOUSE—21 rooms and garage for 5 cars; have been operating 15 years; fine residential section of Brookline, Mass.; sell as going business; well equipped and modern in every way. P-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DEDHAM, MASS.—Bakery for sale; good location; supplying income for husband and wife. 575 HIGH STREET.

WELL-ESTABLISHED and modernly equipped hairdressing parlors, beautifully situated on coast of Maine; excellent opportunity; owner traveling; price reasonable. Apply 69 Young Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Phone Pelham 2866 for full particulars.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.—To let, small cottage, 3 rooms and bath, electricity, hot water heater; fine view overlooking town and harbor; fireplace. H. G. DUDLEY, 112 Wentworth Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

CAMDEN, ME.
For rent, fully furnished, several finely located cottages, including a rare old colonial village house; reduced rents. J. R. PRESCOTT, 271 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.

CAMPS—Mousam Lake, Shapleigh, Maine, 10 miles from Sanford on lake shore among pines; secluded, good fishing, bathing; one 7 rooms, large living room, fireplace, sun parlor, screened porch, garage and boat. June 1st to September, $200; one 3-room, screened porch, garage, boat, $100. For appointment write Box 24, Hampton, N. H.

FOR RENT—Cottage, 6 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, fireplace; one minute to beach; June 24 to August 27, $175; apply Saturday or Sunday; other days after 6. 34 Park Ave., Squantum, Mass.

FOR rent at Cape Cod, well-furnished cottages at Dennis Beach; all modern improvements. Apply to E. L. GOODWIN, Dennis, Mass.

MANOMET, MASS.—To rent for season, 8-room bungalow, 3 bedrooms, modern equipment, beautiful view, fine beach, pine grove in rear; 2-car garage; reasonable. MRS. E. P. COLE, 22 Dwight Rd., Springfield, Mass.

TO rent by month or season, new cottage on Lake Winnepesaukee, 3 miles from Alton Bay; spring water in sink, modern plumbing, electric lights, garage; good bathing, boating and fishing. Address H. L. BARR, Box 193, Alton, N. H. Phone 9-2.

TO let for August, "The Noreaster," 5 rooms, seashore cottage. Plum Island; seen any week-end or Phone Mystic 4389 (Medford, Mass.).

TWO cottages at Manomet, 4 and 6 rooms, month or season C. M. HARDON, 198 Marlboro St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 2931.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

SMALL home in the country near Boston for children needing special care and supervision; trained experienced person in charge, understanding and loving children. N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Comfort, unusual beauty, excellent table, delightful rooms and camps, $14 to $16; booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MRS. WALKER'S NOVELTY SHOP
258 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
WEEVNAP SPORT COATS
For Men, Women and Children
Firelight Glow—Train Puzzles

ORIENTAL RUGS
Choice private collection room size and scatter rugs. May be seen Sunday or Monday. Phone Newton North 6803-R or call 46 Arlington Street, Newton, Mass.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Contents wealthy estate very cheap; furniture every room; studio beds, twin beds, bric-a-brac; distributors Simmons mattresses. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FUR STORAGE

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHER'S HELPER in small adult family, good home, Newton, Mass.; no cooking. Call Newton North 0012; Christian Scientist preferred.

WOMAN baker wanted

Local-Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
Plumbing and Heating; thoroughly reliable service covering Greater Boston. 30 Keith St., West Roxbury, Mass. PAR. 6386-W.

REAL ESTATE

BANK BARGAINS
PHONE FOR LIST
of bank owned homes in Needham, West Roxbury and Roslindale, Mass. BANK, Need. 0111.

BORDERING lake; 10 miles from Boston; beautiful home; modern kitchen; spacious porches; aquarium; oil heat; refrigeration; 4-car garage; about 2½ acres of land with magnificent shade and fruit trees; price extremely low or will lease. Call Univ. 3646.

CAPE COD
Chatham's best view of ocean; sandy beach; 8 rooms, modern, maid's quarters separate; $600 season; also for sale. Main Cape Office, 63 Main St., Hyannis 948-W or Com. 0931.

APTHORP CO.
HARRISON O.

CHARMING Old Colonial Houses, thoroughly modernized, yet retaining their original features, with from 1 to 30 acres of land. WALTER NEWHALL, Realtor, 221 Essex St., Salem. Tel. 2177.

FOR SALE—Double house in excellent location; six rooms each side, bath, heat, electric lights; garage; fruit trees; good rent; $7000; owner out of town. See FRED GARDNER, Agent, Portsmouth, N. H.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Modern residence, 13 rooms, 5 baths, 3 dressing rooms; half acre, beautifully landscaped; choice location; exceptional value, reduced to $40,000. Inspection by appointment. R. C. GILLIES, Owner, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—For sale, restored old house near the water; fine woodwork, fireplaces; garden and all conveniences for winter occupancy. N-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YONKERS, N. Y.—English stucco home for sale; 7 rooms, 2 baths, garage, sun and open porch, rolled screens; beautifully landscaped; 7 minutes' walk to Tuckahoe station. GALLE, 38 Iroquois Road, Mohegan Park. Tel. Huckahoe 3600.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive room, board, bathing. Freeport 2067. Write Box S-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room with board, for lady, in quiet home, and piazza; ready about June 1st. Beacon 5726.

FOREST GROVE ARMS, 71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.—Attractive home, exceptional meals $2.50 per day up; weekly rates; 55 minutes to New York City. Tel. 39021.

SCITUATE home for elderly people who desire quiet in delightful seashore village; cool, airy rooms; best food; intelligent service. MRS. ERNEST C. DRAKE, First Parish Road, Scituate, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Fenway Club for Women, 1126 Boylston St.—Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; low rentals; transients accommodated. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON, 388 Commonwealth Ave., The Cairns—Attractively furnished rooms in quiet residence; near The Mother Church and Boston downtown section. Tel. Comm. 1828.

BOSTON, 11 Dalton St., Suite 2—Neatly furnished sunny rooms; 3 minutes from church; $4.00 and $5.00.

BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Very desirable light front room (2 windows); centrally located near church; clean, comfortably furnished.

BOSTON, 362 Comm. Ave., Suite 5—Single and double rooms for transients or permanent guests; reasonable rates. Tel. Com. 4178.

BOSTON—Housekeeping suite, part of large suite; living room, kitchen, chamber, and also a single room. 76 Gainsboro St. Comm. 2367.

BOSTON, 386 Marlboro St.—Nice large, airy rooms; excellent house; quiet, refined location; reasonable; 5 baths; private optional. Cir. 8011.

BOSTON, 76 St. Stephen St.—Comfortable well-furnished rooms, permanent or tourists, near The Mother Church. Comm. 8113.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022, MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Pleasant room with lovely view of Fenway; reasonable. 104 Hemenway St. Tel. Comm. 5895.

BOSTON, 35 Audubon Road, Suite 5—Single or double room at reasonable rates. Tel. Com. 1298.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Newly furnished rooms; 2 baths with showers; select neighborhood; near Beacon; parking facilities. 29 Summit Ave, Long. 0855.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 2 with baths, garage; transients welcomed; meals near by. Lon. 8897.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 210 Winthrop Rd., S. 7—2 rooms, airy brick apt.; 15 min. to church; $5.00, $6.00. Tel. evenings Asp. 7869.

CAPE COD, EAST ORLEANS, MASS.—Furnished rooms for rent by day or week; bath, hot and cold water in new house near bathing beach. B. T. BISHOP, Box 38.

CONCORD, N. H.—Rooms, modern, in private family; board optional. 91 Rumford St. Phone 1138-M.

DESIRABLE furnished rooms, one with bath; 10 minutes' walk from Mother Church. J. M. BUSHMAN, 441 Marlborough St. Ken. 0203.

LYNN, MASS.—Attractive rooms close by Christian Science church; near beach. MRS. WRIGHT, 23 Chestnut St.

NEEDHAM, MASS., 757 Webster St.—Commuting distance of Boston; large, sunny, airy room, private family; transportation arranged; quiet, comfortable.

N. Y. C., 120 West 70th St.—Exclusive elevator apartment (5-C); large beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath, 2 closets, southern exposure, conveniences; private family; near church. Phone Susquehanna 7-1762.

N. Y. C., 331 West 101st.—Cool room, kitchenette; running water; week end in the country included. ELLIS, Academy 2-2912.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79th—Newly decorated rooms in beautiful apt.; river view; $10, $7, $5; excellent location. (10-A.) ROUZEE.

WELLESLEY HILLS SQ., MASS.—Some vacancies in the House on the Hill, rooms with bath, also single rooms; meals optional. Tel. Wel. 2306.

WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Quiet adult home; care if desired; good table; convenient Ferry. Phone Pt. Richmond 7-8064-J.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Refined, capable woman for immediate position; profitable employment for one who can qualify for our sales department; experience unnecessary; commission. TRIXY of BOSTON, 145 Tremont Street, 5th floor.

FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Bright woman of mature years, able to assume responsibility of commission sales position, offering a real business future. Box M-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT wishes position with elderly man or one needing care. OLTON, 5056 Broadway, N. Y. C., c/o Becker, Lorraine 7-7724.

A YOUNG, yet mature, man seeks connection with Casualty Insurance Co., General Agency or Corporation being Self Insured, in capacity of Claims Manager or Assistant Manager; thoroughly experienced in all casualty lines in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; competent, reliable and trustworthy; Christian Scientist preferred. Address c/o 207 N. 11th St. Allentown, Penna.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; thoroughly experienced. HARRY J. BROADHURST, 143 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 6183.

ELECTRICAL engineer, several years' experience in electric motor work, mechanical ability; will accept anything reasonable. P-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED apartment house superintendant, married, no children; city or country any capacity; best references. Box R-1. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALES PROMOTION EXECUTIVE services available on full, part-time or free-lance basis; wide experience in creative sales and advertising work; accustomed to national sales activities, familiar with all channels of distribution; considered among the foremost mail salesmen available; compensation requirements conservative; willing to demonstrate ability on any reasonable basis. P. S. REDFORD, 5108 St. Georges Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORK and cooking, experienced, colored, neat, reliable; permanent position; references. c/o BAYLEY, Apt. 65, 452 West 149th St., New York City.

LADY desires position as housekeeper in business couple's home, or small family; can take full charge; Christian Scientists preferred. MISS I. HATHAWAY, 26 Endicott Ave., Johnson City, N. Y.

NEAT all round woman wants work by day or hour; colored. Write E. L. WAITHE, 69 Warwick Street, Roxbury, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT—Graduate Clarence H. White School of Photography; willing to locate anywhere. X-29, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City

SUMMER POSITION desired now by experienced home economics (clothing) teacher and former extension worker; can teach, sew, shop, cook, garden, read aloud. M-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires position; experienced library, research, typing, clerical, proof reading. M30 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for church 10 miles from Boston; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box R-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

STUDIOS TO LET

BOSTON—Artist's studio for rent, Fenway Studios, 30 Ipswich St. See MR. WILSON.

SUMMER BOARD

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; moderate rates; write for booklet.

SEA PINES, BREWSTER, CAPE COD, MASS.—Beautiful estate, private beach, tennis, riding; excellent dining room; $15 week up; booklet.

Thompson House and Cottages
NEW HARBOR, MAINE
Good Bathing, Boating and Fishing
Fresh Vegetables and Home Cooking
Rates $15-$18 per week

SUMMER HOMES

BIDDEFORD PINES, ME.—Summer cottages on ocean front, modern conveniences, unusual comforts; restful spot; wide view; rent reasonable. Inquire O. E. KURTH, Lawrence, Mass.

JAFFREY, N. H.—Very fine summer estate for rent this season; fine view of Mt. Monadnock; garden, swimming pool; three saddle horses; reasonable rental. For further information write CHARLES MYERS, Jaffrey, N. H.

JULY AND AUGUST—5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage, electric refrigerator, screened porch, child's play yard and house, shade trees; quiet location; attractive rent. 271 Waban Ave., Waban, Mass. Tel. Center Newton 4212.

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.—Attractive house near golf club and beach; 4 bedrooms, large sleeping porch; 2-car garage; rental reasonable. Call Cen. New. 2960 or Box P-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Summer home, attractively furnished, six rooms, screened porch overlooking Sound, wooded surroundings; reasonable. MULLER, Albin Street, Glen Cove. Phone 1210-J.

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.—To rent for summer, furnished, 5 bedrooms, 1 bath, electric light, spring water; beautiful view of Monadnock Mountain; 3½ miles from village, 62 miles from Boston; $350 for season. ELIZABETH H. ANDREWS, Cambridge, Mass.; Univ. 3507.

SUMMER IN DUXBURY, MASS., $350—Attractive home, 7 rooms and sun room, all modern, near sandy beach, splendid elevation overlooking bay and Plymouth; bath, water, gas, electricity and fireplace. Tel. 256-2 Duxbury, R. K. BAKER.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
To rent this season, fine summer estate, beautifully located on the ocean, excellent beach, large cool verandas, 6 master bedrooms, connecting baths, garage, garden, shade trees; etc; reasonable rental. For particulars address S. W. E., 350 Beacon St., Boston.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE
Quaint old farmhouse (furnished) in Vermont, $50 month; 6-room English cottage (furnished) in Sharon, $75 month; small camp in Maine, $30. Further information, Sharon, Mass., Box 417.

SUMMER PROPERTY

PLASTERED CAPE HOUSE
FOR SALE—Cape house, 7 rooms, 2-car garage with chauffeur's quarters, on beach at Dennisport near Hotel Belmont; furnished, might rent; owner opposite week-ends, corner of Inman Road and Chase Avenue, or BYRON JACKSON, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 270 Huntington Avenue, Suite 709—2-room apartment; will rent for summer one or two rooms or entire apartment facilities; reasonable; one block from church. Com. 3181.

BOSTON, St. Stephen St.—For summer, furnished 3-room apartment, kitchenette, all outside rooms, very cool, radio, grand piano; parking space; moderate price; references required. Tel. Commonwealth 3796.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL Silk Hosiery proved by Pickford Testing Laboratories to be the longest wearing chiffon in America. J. BRITON, 94 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass. Par. 2130-M.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000 The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

GUMMED LABELS for all uses; address brings you illustrated price list. TEASDALE CO., Savannah, Ga.

PAYING GUESTS

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIF.
Private home; exclusive rest home for limited few in lovely Carmel; near ocean; private baths; exquisite table by dietitian. Address CATHERINE MORGAN, Carmel, Calif.

MY HOME IN GEORGIA, ON DIXIE HIGHWAY, considered well adapted for home for persons desiring rest and quiet surroundings. Address MRS. J. J. HOLT, 239 North Harris Street, Sandersville, Georgia.

SUMMER HOMES

FURNISHED apartment, 3 rooms, screened porch, hot and cold water, use of bath; shady lawn; mountain view; near golf links. MRS. C. HASBROUCK, Woodstock, N. Y.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ENGLISH TEACHERS

PARIS—English private class adult lessons; children in English subjects to ten. MISS HARGRAVE, 2 rue Gutenberg, Boulogne-sur-Seine.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

ENGLISH girl seeks post "Au Pair" for two months in France. Would give English lessons, help with children. SEABRIGHT, 12 Tideswell Road, Putney, London.

MUSIC

PARIS—Lessons in accompanying. Musique d'ensemble. MADAME MONJOU, 42 Avenue de La Bourdonnais. Tel. Ségur 28-04.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—Mme. Alavoine and daughter receive few paying guests, especially young lady students; French conversation, lessons, if desired. 12 bis, rue Raynouard. Tel.: Jasmin 15-62.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BERLIN—Near Kurfürstendamm modern comfortably furnished flat to let; particulars from "Hausverwaltung," Zähringerstrasse 11/12, Berlin W.

DIEPPE, France (Normandy)—Near golf; villa, 7 bedrooms, dining, sitting rooms, bath, billiards, garage, garden, running water, gas, electricity, telephone; Frs. 8,000, 6 months. RAULOT-LAPOINTE, 51 Av. Bugeaud, Paris.

EUROPE

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40
Near Raadhuspladsen
Reasonable Prices

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
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Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 10 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

Continental Europe, Africa and Australia

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NICE, FRENCH RIVIERA

HOVNANIAN BROS.
ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS
2 Boulevard Victor-Hugo

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6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES

The Hat Department
directed by
MISS D. R. COX
New Models Daily
Moderate Prices
11, Rue de Penthievre
Tel.: Anjou 06-32

H. J. HOWARD
STATIONER and ENGRAVER
Private and Commercial Stationery
7, Rue Roy (Church St-Augustin)
Corner of 120 Bd. Haussmann.
Telephone: Laborde 26-76

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128, rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel.: Passy 86-91

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made
Mr. and Mrs. AMMONS
European address: HOTEL SAVOY
194 BIS, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

LAMBERT
SHIRTMAKER
Best Materials and Workmanship
84, Fg. Saint-Honoré
(Opposite the Elysée)
Tel: Anjou 24-62

MARSAC
8 Place de la Madeleine
Original and exclusive ideas in BAGS. Also own cloth made up. Wholesale prices.

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Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen
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Cassaverkauf, auch Teilzahlung
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Handel in Koloniale Waren en Comestibles
Scheepsprovisie Leverancier van Verkade's Biskwie.
Established 1874 Telephone 81936

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ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 380728 THE HAGUE

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Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor. Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 73, 75a
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ARMAS and GOSSCHALK
Artist. Exhibition at home in Huis te Bezichtigen.
MARTHA BRUMMER-GOSSE HALK
Elocution. Voordracht.
Methodisch spreken
SLEEDOORNSTRAAT 6

NORWAY

OSLO

BERNH. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SCHELLER & CO.
Proprietor, S. Sivertsen
TOLLBODGATEN 6, OSLO
OIL, PACKING AND SHIP STORE DEALER

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STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
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Stockholm
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STATIONERY
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Repayment

(London Express)

A MAN walked into a large church here one night. He was ill, out of work, homeless. He asked a stranger sitting next to him to pray for him. The stranger did so, and something in the man's appearance impressed him.

He followed the man out of the cathedral and asked him questions. The man admitted that he had had nothing to eat since breakfast on the morning of the day before.

The stranger took the man to his home and let him live there for three weeks until work was found for him. At first it was half a day's work at his old trade as a barber. Now it is a full day.

As soon as the man started work, he determined to repay his benefactor. He could not repay him in money, which he thought would be altogether insufficient, but he found out that his benefactor was especially interested in a certain well-known night refuge for unemployed, which provides beds and food for 250 men for six months of the year.

He went down to the hostel every day, when he was working half a day, to cut hair and help to make the men more respectable and better fitted to go out to find work.

When his work grew from half a day to full-time employment he did not forget the hostel, but went there every evening and continued cutting hair and shaving the men who were as badly off as he was once.

And now he has another ambition. He is saving up every penny of the tips he receives in his everyday employment.

He hopes that when the refuge, which is closed for the summer, opens on Nov. 1 he will have saved enough to present it with a barber's chair and a set of instruments.

"I am hoping to do it on that day," he said to a "Sunday Express" representative yesterday, "because that is my mother's birthday."

New Zealand

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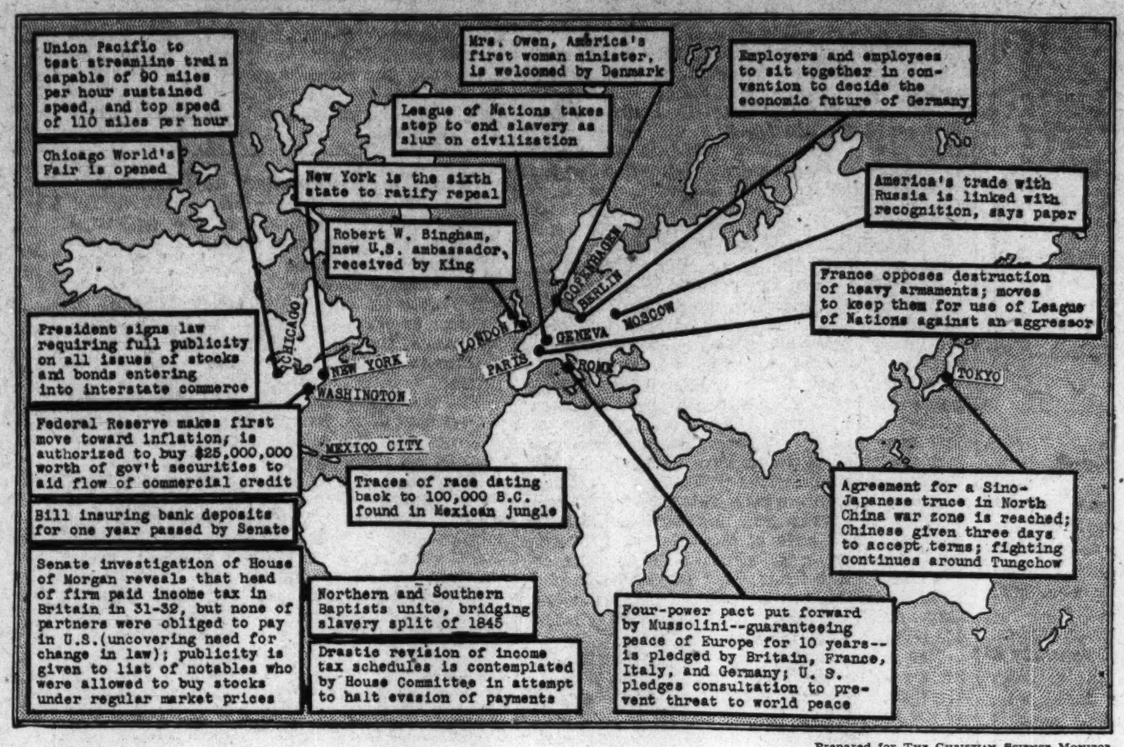
World News of the Week at a Glance


Union Pacific to test streamline train capable of 90 miles per hour sustained speed, and top speed of 110 miles per hour
Chicago World's Fair is opened
President signs law requiring full publicity on all issues of stocks and bonds entering into interstate commerce
Federal Reserve makes first move toward inflation; is authorized to buy $25,000,000 worth of gov't securities to aid flow of commercial credit
Bill insuring bank deposits for one year passed by Senate
Senate investigation of House of Morgan reveals that head of firm paid income tax in Britain in 31-32, but none of partners were obliged to pay in U.S.(uncovering need for change in law); publicity is given to list of notables who were allowed to buy stocks under regular market prices
Mrs. Owen, America's first woman minister, is welcomed by Denmark
League of Nations takes step to end slavery as slur on civilization
New York is the sixth state to ratify repeal
Robert W. Bingham, new U.S. ambassador, received by King
Employers and employees to sit together in convention to decide the economic future of Germany
America's trade with Russia is linked with recognition, says paper
France opposes destruction of heavy armaments; moves to keep them for use of League of Nations against an aggressor
Traces of race dating back to 100,000 B.C. found in Mexican jungle
Agreement for a Sino-Japanese truce in North China war zone is reached; Chinese given three days to accept terms; fighting continues around Tungchow
Northern and Southern Baptists unite, bridging slavery split of 1845
Drastic revision of income tax schedules is contemplated by House Committee in attempt to halt evasion of payments
Four-power pact put forward by Mussolini--guaranteeing peace of Europe for 10 years--is pledged by Britain, France, Italy, and Germany; U. S. pledges consultation to prevent threat to world peace
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
COPENHAGEN
BERLIN
MOSCOW
ROME
TOKYO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

100

Some brokers are risking every day with a high degree of shrewdness to be sure fortunes on what they have every reason to believe the stock market will do. It only takes average intelligence to see the possibilities that may happen if they thus use customers' money

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

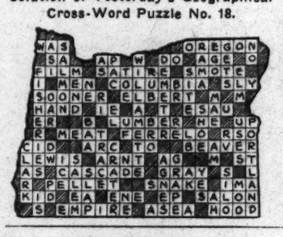
Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In outlawing fortune telling—
the justices of the Alabama Supreme Court said that the practice was condemned as far back in history as the days of Mosaic law.

Russia purchased—
23,442 American tractors in 1931—and none in 1932.

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 18.


WAS OREGON
SA AB W DO AGE O
FILM SATIRE SMOTE
I MEN COLUMBIA SLY
SOONER ELBERT M M
HAND IE AT ESAU
ER D LUMBER HE UP
R MEAT FERRELO RSO
CID ARC TO BEAVER
LEWIS ARNT AG M ST
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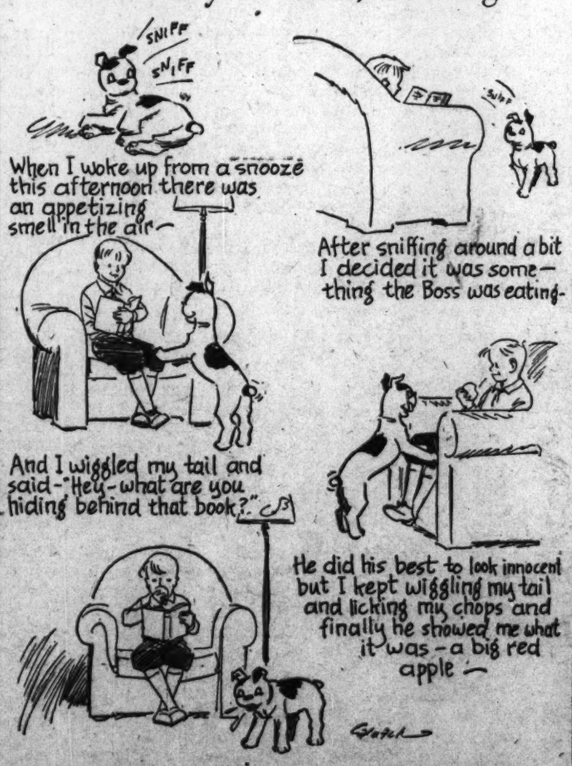
R PELLET SNAKE UMA
KID EA ENE EP SALON
S EMPIRE ASEA HOOD

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


SNIFF
SNIFF
When I woke up from a snooze this afternoon there was an appetizing smell in the air—
And I wiggled my tail and said—"Hey—what are you hiding behind that book?"
After sniffing around a bit I decided it was something the Boss was eating.
He did his best to look innocent but I kept wiggling my tail and licking my chops and finally he showed me what it was—a big red apple—
He gave me several good samples of it, too—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

DIFFICULTIES lie in our habits of thought, rather than in the nature of things.
—ANDRE TARDIEU

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Recreate—This word in such context as "recreate persons or things" is obviously to be pronounced as though the word were hyphenated, *re-kre-ate'* (first *e* long, second "quick-long," *a* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Adult—Second syllable is accented, *a-dult'*.

Status—Long *a*.

Esse—Latin "to be"; used to denote "essential being." Pronounced *es'-e* (first *e* short, second "quick-long").

Changeth, causeth — End them *-eth*, not *-uth*.

"Blessed" (Rom. 1: 25) — Participial adjective; therefore preferably two syllables.

"He anointed the eyes of the blind man" (John 9: 6)—The use of spittle for eye troubles was familiar in the Holy Land (cf. Mark 8: 23), and commentators see in this instance a minor concession by way of engendering faith. Dr. Meyer ("John": Vol. II, p. 66, English translation) points out that this anointing was "far from being of a medicinal nature, for, often as spittle was applied in cases of diseases of the eye, the means employed bore no proportion to the rapidity with which the cure took place, especially considering that the man was born blind."

"Their line" (Psalms 19: 4)—This is an exact translation of the Hebrew text as we now have it; but it is generally agreed among scholars that at some time a scribe mistakenly wrote ı (W), instead of ו (L), thus changing the meaning of the word from "sound or voice" to "measuring line." "Their sound" or "voice" is a very natural parallel to "their words" in the next clause. Moffatt translates: "their message," and the Septuagint has "their voice." (Cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs; "Hebrew Lexicon, p. 876.)

"There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard" (Psalms 19: 3)—The word "where" is not represented in the original. So Moffatt renders the verse: "Their speech has never a word, not a sound for the ear."

"Unto God would I commit my cause" (Job 5: 8)—The term translated "cause" is literally "words"—used in a broad sense as meaning any matter or affair about which one speaks (for instance, "a case" or "cause" for judicial consideration, as here).

"They cannot be reckoned up in order unto thee" (Psalms 40: 5)—Literally, "there is no setting in order unto thee." The verb sometimes means "to compare"—as the result of setting in order. Hence the Margin of the Revised Version, "there is none to be compared unto Thee"; and the Septuagint, "there is none who shall be likened unto thee."

"He created it not in vain" (Isa. 45: 18)—The Hebrew word *tohu*, rendered "in vain," is more literally "a waste."

"There is none else" (Isa. 45: 18)—Literally, "there is not besides"; hence the meaning can be, "there is nothing else," and need not be confined to the sense "there is no one else."

"To give you an expected end" (Jer. 29: 11)—Literally, "to give you end (or future) and hope"; so, more idiomatically, "to give you the future you hope for." (Cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 876, "the hoped-for future"; and Moffatt's, "to let you have hope for the future").

"I will praise the Lord" (Psalms 111: 1)—It is of interest to note that the Hebrew word here rendered "praise" can also mean "give thanks"—and is thus translated in Psalms 136: 1.

"Who hold the truth in unrighteousness (Rom. 1: 18)—In the early papyri, the verb rendered "hold" is often used in the sense of "restrain, hold back" (Moulton & Milligan: "Vocabulary of Greek New Testament," p. 337), and since the Greek preposition corresponding to "in" may be translated "by" (Matt. 2: 23, etc.) or "with" (Luke 4: 32, etc.), we may translate "who hold back the truth by (or with) unrighteousness." Compare Goodspeed: "Who in their wickedness are suppressing the truth."

"Temples made with hands" (Acts 7: 48)—The word "temples" is not in the original; hence the reference is wider than appears in our Common Version, and suggests that God is not confined in anything man-made.

In Lighter Vein

Emphatically "No!"

Little Laura had acquired the habit of saying "You bet your life" all too frequently, much to the annoyance of her very fastidious mother. All other means proving unavailing, her mother resorted to punishment to correct the fault.

Laura ran to kindly Uncle Jim for comfort. He took her on his knee, and putting an arm around her said: "You aren't going to use those words any more, are you dear."

She laid her head on his broad, comfortable shoulder and sobbed out: "You bet your life I'm not."

Exactly

Teacher: "Now, Bobby, I'm going to let you answer one. How would you describe an oyster?"

Bobby: "I can answer that all right. An oyster is a fish built like a nut."—*Pathfinder.*

Light Refreshments

Host (hoping to avoid having to get his own car out to take another guest home): "Are you going back empty, old man?"

Candid Guest: "Nearly!"—*Humorist.*

For the Scrapbook

Responsibility

THERE is no more valuable subordinate than the man to whom you can give a piece of work and then forget it, in the confident expectation that the next time it is brought to your attention it will come in the form of a report that the thing has been done. When this self-reliant quality is joined to executive power, loyalty, and common sense, the result is a man whom you can trust.

On the other hand, there is no greater nuisance to a man heavily burdened with the direction of affairs than the weak-backed assistant who is continually trying to get his chief to do his work for him on the feeble plea that he thought the chief would like to decide this or that himself. The man to whom an executive is most grateful, the man whom he will work hardest and value most, is the man who accepts responsibility willingly—*Gifford Pinchot.*

Restaurants

ANDOVER, MASS.

Ye Andover Manse
Route 28, direct to Concord, N. H.
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Also a la carte.
Special Broiled Chicken Dinner on Sundays 1.25
109 Main St. Andover Tel. 8965

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The White Gull
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Fish, Lobster, Chicken and Steak Dinners
75 cents to $1.25
and a la carte service at reasonable prices.
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English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston
For your comfort we have installed a Frigidaire cooling system.
LUNCHEON 11-3 DINNER 5-8

Amusements

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BOSTON'S HOUSE OF INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FILMS
FINE ARTS STATE THEA. BLDG. — RE-OPENS MONDAY PRESENTING — CONTINUOUS DAILY and SUNDAY 1 to 11 P. M.
"The CRY OF THE WORLD"
AUTHENTIC PICTORIAL DOCUMENT OF CIVILIZATION'S STRUGGLE
"Attendance should be made compulsory"
—DELEHANTY, N. Y. POST
ADDED FEATURE
"THE DREYFUS CASE"
COMPLETE ORIGINAL VERSION OF THIS FAMOUS FRAME-UP
BOTH FILMS IN ENGLISH

All Nature

Water Hyacinth

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"BALANCE of nature" is a phrase used by botanists and zoologists to indicate the capacity of a region to sustain plants or animals at variance with one another, so that all may exist without the overproduction of one or the extermination of another.

Increasing realization of the importance of observing this balance is shown in the strict laws governing importation and exportation of animals and plants. There are numerous cases of bad results obtained by not conforming to these laws.

Perhaps one of those freshest in the thought of people in Florida is the case of the water hyacinth, a native plant of the tropical and subtropical streams of South America. Today it is widely cultivated in parts of Europe as a rapidly growing horticultural species, but its introduction into the St. Johns River in Florida can hardly be called popular.

In South America the plants with delicately tinted blossoms and leaves forming broad rosettes are a beautiful addition to the flora of the country. They grow on marshy banks and attain a maximum height of about two feet when floating on the water. But along the St. Johns River and tributary streams, where plants were introduced for the purpose of beautification, their increase was so tremendous that they completely blocked river traffic. Here in this region their natural enemies, the water weeds and bacteria which commonly attack them, did not grow; consequently the balance was upset.

Blasting was tried and thousands of dollars was spent in cutting out the plants and carting them off to sea to be dumped. Experiments now have brought to light a use for them as a cheap grade of paper pulp.

Restaurants

BOSTON

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the Opening of Our New
Gobbler Grill and Barbecue
at 153 Massachusetts Ave.
Corner of Haviland Street
on or about June 1st
We look forward to serving you at our new location...
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Incorporated
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The SALMAGUNDI
222 BEACON STREET
Luncheon 11:30-2, 75c
Special Warm Weather Luncheon 50c
Dinner 5:30-8, $1-$1.25
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BREAKFAST 7:30 to 10 A. M.
LUNCHEON (11:00 to 2:00) 25c to 35c
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All food home cooked.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
"Peg of My Heart"
MARION DAVIES
May 29-30-31

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Are Isolationists Realists?

OF COURSE America's new pledge of consultation has caused the isolationists to sound once more the ancient alarums about entangling alliances and European political quarrels, etc. and etc. When senatorial sounds begin to arise on this theme a keen ear may be required to distinguish between sincere patriotism and political demagogy. Certainly a keen eye is often needed to see through the guise of realism which all the isolationist choristers wear. Habitually the public has felt that these people who insist upon the dangers of "international idealism" must be pretty hard headed. But are they really realistic in their present criticisms of the policy of consultation?

The isolationists have been a bit put to it to unearth anything very dangerous in the promise made by Mr. Norman H. Davis at Geneva. The pledge to consult with other nations at any time to prevent a threatened war does not seem very horrifying. Most Americans desire their Government to help prevent strife. And they believe consultation a common sense way of doing it. The 1932 platforms of both the major parties contained planks favoring consultation.

Individual experience teaches that an occasional family council is most useful in keeping harmony in a home. The family of nations turns naturally to the same method. And just for the sake of realism it would be well to recognize that consultation already has taken place.

President Roosevelt's frank statement last week that the United States would stand against any attempt to upset the present balance in Europe was the fruit of consultation. The nations may not have gathered around a council table, but they did consult by telephone and telegraph. And the resulting decision improved the whole international atmosphere. It is quite likely that, had there been an equal facility in consultation in 1914, various national purposes would have been so clarified that there would have been no war.

And for the sake of realism it might be well to examine this belief that consultation will involve the United States in the "political quarrels of Europe." In the first place, the Davis pledge is merely a promise to consult; it is not a promise to concur in any decision. And by implication it even refuses to take for the United States any obligation to enforce a decision in which it may have concurred. Clearly, "freedom of action" is retained.

In the second place, the United States is already involved in European political differences. In this day no nation can live to itself. America found that out in 1917. She would be even more quickly drawn into the vortex of another general conflict. Why not, then, seek to help in so directing the currents of opposing national policies that no maelstrom will form? If consultation will prevent war, it is to America's interest to consult.

No one would say that a drifting policy is good realism. Yet without consultation it would be very easy for the United States to drift into an attempt to thwart a concerted effort of the rest of the world to check an aggressor. Such a course would embroil the country and embroil it most dangerously. Not only would it find itself opposed by the majority of the nations, but it would find itself in the unhappy position of abetting a nation which most of the world considered an outlaw. Is that realism?

Police Education in London

THE decision of the British Government to effect important changes in the organization of the London police could hardly fail to arouse as much controversy as interest. For this admirable body of disciplined men, though constantly subject to criticism, is on the whole extremely popular among the general public.

The police constable understands and is understood by the average Englishman. As a rule, he does his duty conscientiously and unostentatiously, assisting rather than obstructing the ordinary citizen. He goes about armed with nothing but a truncheon, which he seldom uses. Nor is this general good will toward the men of the uniformed force withheld from the organization behind them which is responsible for the detection of crime. So far as the latter is concerned, however, it must be admitted that confidence has been somewhat shaken of late by the increasing number of failures to bring offenders to justice.

There has undoubtedly been much exaggeration in the British press about the increase of crime. Murder and attempts to murder have steadily diminished throughout the last thirty years. Assaults, cruelty, malicious damage, drunkenness and many other offenses are far fewer. The most serious increase has been in crimes against property, such as burglary, larceny and fraud, often accompanied by violence, and committed by criminals of a new type, men of cunning and energy, using automobiles, telephones and mechanisms of their own devising.

To deal with criminals of this kind a far more elaborate police machine has become necessary. Trained intellects are required to direct its services both at headquarters and at local centers.

The main object of the proposed reforms is to provide a directing staff of highly educated and specially trained men. The number of higher posts will be increased. To provide men suitable for these posts a police college is to be established where selected candidates will be trained for two years. It will be recruited from two sources—from well-educated young men who will compete by examination for the vacancies, and from men already in the police service selected for their qualifications. These men will be trained together at the police college, which will provide officers intellectually equipped for the higher direction of the force.

Few deny that the conditions facing the police today demanded some reorganization fitting them for new duties, and that a force recruited chiefly to perform the duties of ordinary constables was unlikely to provide enough men qualified to fill the higher offices. Opponents of the reforms profess to see in them an attempt to militarize the police, and even to introduce Fascist influences. The second objection need not be taken very seriously. As for the militarization of the police by the creation of a privileged officer class which has never been through the ranks and might be disposed to enforce a new code of discipline, the answer is: All depends on the mental attitude in which the changes are made. This danger is guarded against by the provision that men from the ranks are to be included among those selected for police-college training.

The reform applies only to the London, or Metropolitan, police. But it affects 20,000 men. It serves the need of 8,000,000 people. And it is the model upon which all the other police forces of Britain will tend to organize themselves.

Income Tax Reform

PROTESTS are flooding Washington against the proposed increases in the income tax. These would fall chiefly upon the middle brackets. The agitation is easily understandable. Mr. J. P. Morgan's statement before the Senate inquiry revealed that neither he nor his twenty millionaire partners paid any income tax in 1931 and 1932, and very little in 1930. Why should the middle classes be further mulcted when the higher brackets have been able to escape scot-free during a time of unparalleled adversity? That is the question that thousands of Americans are now addressing to their representatives in Congress.

The question is perfectly valid. It does not impugn Mr. Morgan and his partners. It impugns an obnoxious feature of the income tax law. The Morgan firm took advantage of a loophole in the law which should have been closed long ago. Other citizens would have done likewise, for, as Senator Carter Glass stated, nobody pays more income tax than he is compelled to pay, and everybody takes advantage of the exemptions that he is entitled to claim.

Mr. Morgan and his partners, though rich beyond the dreams of Midas, can escape the payment of income taxes because, under the capital gains and loss tax, they can offset their income with any depreciation in their capital. Suppose John Jones' income for the year happened to be $10,000. During that year, however, his capital, represented by stocks and bonds, had shrunk by $100,000. Then he could counterbalance his income with his loss of capital, and escape any payment of tax, *provided that he sold his holdings before the end of the year and established the loss.* The proviso is important. It accounts for the disturbance in the markets that have come every year-end for the last three years. Holders were establishing losses for the purpose of obtaining the exemptions. In the case of the Morgan firm, there was apparently no need to sell out all their holdings. Under their partnership agreement the firm was dissolved every time a new partner was admitted, and the holdings of the firm revalued at the market price. In this manner a reapportionment of resources could be made on a just and equitable basis. But, while the procedure was followed for the purpose of providing a new basis for partnership, it so happened that in the last two years that procedure has enabled the firm to avoid income tax payments.

The law, of course, works both ways. In times of rising markets, the taxpayer would have to pay on his capital gains, *again provided that he sold his holdings, or, in the case of the Morgan firm, had them revalued for the purpose of establishing a new partnership agreement.* What happened in the boom years in respect of the Morgan partnership agreement has not been disclosed. But there does not appear to be any suggestion that the practice mentioned by Mr. Morgan has not been followed since 1916. In general, however, it is obvious that it would pay any person to sell his holdings in order to establish a gain. Since, however, it is equally obvious that it would pay him to sell his holdings in order to establish a loss, the upshot is that the Government has lost a considerable amount of revenue from the incidence of this tax.

Unfortunately, it is easier to clap on a tax than to take it off. President Hoover in his 1931 budget message voiced his disapproval of the results of the capital gain or loss tax. He recommended "a study of the economic effects of this tax and of its relation to the general structure of our income tax law." Nothing, however, came of the suggestion. But, under the spur of the Morgan revelations, one may now expect action. The tax should be wiped off the statute book. Fluctuations in capital ownership should have nothing at all to do with income for the purpose of the income tax. It is perfectly obvious that the measure robs the income tax of that steadiness of yield which should be the first object of any tax.

Judging from the repercussions in Washington, the response to the Morgan disclosures will not be limited to this tax reform. It is doubtful whether the proposed increases in the middle brackets could now be considered just. In the two years when the rich seem to have escaped payments, many persons of moderate means had to sell things very dear to them in order to make their payments.

Yet they were told at the time that their contribution to the financing of the nation did not compare in burdensomeness with that of the rich. And, so far did they believe it, that it was the middle classes who took up the cry against "soaking the rich" in various tax programs submitted during the Hoover régime. The classical doctrine of taxation is that taxation should be based on ability to pay. Revision in the light of this rule is necessary if the public are to continue to be faithful to their tax obligations.

The New Diplomacy and Leticia

THE direct conversations of two gentlemen who had been fellow diplomats in London and whose nations have been at swords' points since Sept. 1, 1932, have resulted in the acceptance by Peru of the peace formula of the League of Nations and in the happy expectation that the little Amazonian port of Leticia will cease figuring in the news as a battle ground.

The one whose action is most to be praised is President Oscar Benavides, recently inducted into office as the successor of President Sanchez Cerro. He reversed the trend in Peru, and in this he was greatly aided and encouraged by Dr. Antonio Lopez, his former colleague in Europe, who flew from Colombia to Peru. The two have been extremely successful in allaying the martial spirit of their respective compatriots, and it is gratifying to report that those very persons who applauded the departing troops are now more than enthusiastic at the prospects of peace.

Without in any sense minimizing the part of this new type of diplomacy, which is proving so effective in Washington and in European capitals, it must be said that Dr. Lopez and President Benavides could hardly have succeeded so promptly had they not had a ready-made formula, a sure knowledge of the opinion of the world and an organization already prepared to assume the difficult task of putting the formula into effect. The League of Nations has, for many months, done spade work of a hard and thankless sort. It has been criticized, it has failed—apparently—but it never gave up trying to accomplish what seemed to be impossible.

If these negotiations now under way come to a felicitous conclusion it would appear that peace is not always an unattainable something beyond the reach and control of men. If there is the will to peace, peace machinery will work. If there is no will it can be created, as was proved in this case, both by the direct conversations of intelligent and friendly human beings and by the use of a fair and just plan for adjudicating the differences between the quarreling nations.

Leticia was a Manchuria and Gran Chaco in miniature, territorially; but as the symbol of embattled nationalisms it was their exact counterpart. The fortunate and happy concurrence of three currents started, controlled and directed by men has changed the emotions of Peruvians and Colombians from war to peace. The other warring nations of America and Asia may well take notice, they can no longer appeal to the imperfections of the peace machinery as their excuses for fighting on. In the light of Leticia, such excuses will fall flat.

Just Another Milky Way

MILK is not what it used to be. Only the exercise of admirable self-restraint blocks the correlative statement that it never was. Let this phase of the subject, however, be but lightly skimmed, for 't is one that leads to mere milk-and-water disputation.

Time was when milk was a synonym for easy-flowing gentleness saccharined by its association with honey; adored by pulchritudinous maids who picturesquely passed their time in its pursuit. Now, alas, we have changed all that, to use the idiom of that Queen of France who loved to play the rôle of dairymaid in the gardens of the Petit Trianon at the Palace of Versailles. Milk today is made of sterner stuff, and rather harder.

Spilled upon the front pages of the press, the lacteal fluid freezes suddenly solid. Quoted at so much a hundredweight, sold, bought and bartered in bulk, the layman barely recognizes his whilom liquid friend that he has always met as Grade A and its cousin B, though once in a while he is reassured by a reference to "fluid" milk. Mysterious expression, this last. When isn't milk fluid? The only occasion he can recollect when it did not flow so very freely was the time when, in a spirit of bucolic adventure, he tried his hand, or hands, at milking up at Uncle Eph's farm, to Aunt Melinda's undisguised amusement.

This is not all. Confusion worse confounded still confronts him. Milk, he reads, is sometimes sold in bulk. Quite naturally, he assumes this to be something else again. Something that doesn't run and has to be sawn in pieces or broken with a sledge hammer. Quite wrong. If anything, this bulky stuff is more fluid than the milk known to the trade as fluid. Nothing would induce bulk milk to stay in bottles. It runs tempestuously out of a faucet as the retailer pumps it into the consumer's glass. Furthermore, to show its carefree freedom from the hidebound rules of English, it travels in great cans. But call it canned milk if you dare.

Editorial Notes

Since his declaration, before the annual meeting of the municipal corporations in London, that slum conditions are a "disgrace to Great Britain" is based on first-hand knowledge, it is apparent that the Prince of Wales, while traveling the royal road, is also familiar with the detours.

Orders for 90,000 pairs of shoes, received during a recent five-day period by a Wisconsin manufacturer, set a new record, unequaled even during the boom days of 1928 and 1929. Just another bit of evidence that the country is getting back on its feet.

Inasmuch as it returns them to long hours of factory work, it is a question whether the success of the striking child workers of Pennsylvania in securing wage increases can justly be termed a complete victory.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

IN THESE days feelings in England are mightily stirred; and, as is usual at such times, the stirrings are not very coherently expressed in speech or writing. Foreign visitors have been astonished to find so deep and, to them, inexplicable a turmoil, for it has not yet been revealed in articulate thought. One man has, however, come near to saying what most of us have been feeling. He is Lord Grey of Fallodon, better known as Sir Edward Grey. He is the closest approach to our notion of what an Elder Statesman should be; and his influence is nation-wide.

I have often wondered why Edward Grey should wield this influence. The reasons commonly given are not altogether adequate. He is intellectually honest, he is upright of character, liberal in outlook, apt to be reserved and self-effacing, and he loves birds and fishes. Besides, he was the man who, when Foreign Secretary in 1914, made it possible for Great Britain to enter the war as a united country.

All these things count heavily. Yet they do not quite explain why Edward Grey should command national confidence in the degree in which he does command it. My own idea is that he possesses a quality which Englishmen subtly recognize as their very own. It is that, if he thinks, he does not parade his thoughts with any show of logic. He seems to feel before, and more than, he thinks; and it is when his own feelings are most deeply stirred that he becomes the cautious mouthpiece of public sentiment.

* * *

This peculiar "Grey" quality was first brought home to me in a long talk or, rather, wrangle which I had with Clemenceau at Karlsbad on August 19, 1908. Clemenceau, who was then French Premier, held forth vehemently, as was his wont, upon the blindness and ignorance of British statesmen. I sought to give him as good as he sent—the only way to gain his esteem—and we became good friends. He told me how, in the previous April, in London, he had tried to make Sir Edward Grey understand the dangers of the Continental situation. "When I asked Grey what England would do if the Germans entered and overran Belgium, he replied, 'It would make a great stir in England.' What France would require," added Clemenceau indignantly, "would be not only a *stir* but help." Clemenceau thought that a British army of at least 250,000 men would be needed, whereas, as things were, Great Britain could not land even 100,000 men on the Continent to resist a German onrush without the greatest difficulty.

Clemenceau may not have known that, even then, Grey and his friend Haldane were as fully alive to the danger as Clemenceau was, or that, during a visit to Berlin in 1906, Haldane had been so alarmed by evidence of German military designs that he returned home to prepare a British Expeditionary Force and to transform the Territorial Army into efficient reserve troops. The "Tiger" was indignant because Grey would not promise anything beyond a "stir."

* * *

It is an open question whether this British reticence is a credit or a debit item in the moral balance sheet of the nation. It certainly misled the Germans; and, in July, 1914, it cost the French many anxious and unhappy hours. Whether it be asset or liability, it is there and cannot easily be changed. Grey is the embodiment of it.

Not long ago he was reëlected to the presidency of the Liberal Party Council and gave, as is usual, a presidential address. Here is a characteristic passage from it:

> One cannot help being very depressed at what has happened in Germany lately. It is not merely what has happened inside Germany, but the *feeling* which has been created by the attitude of Germany toward European questions. Let me put it this way: What would anyone *feel* now if at this moment Germany were as thoroughly and powerfully armed as she was in 1914? The peace of Europe would be regarded as most insecure; and if even we *feel* that, what must be the *feeling* in France, which twice within living memory has been invaded and overrun by Germany?
>
> Do we not all *feel* that, with this *feeling* created by what has happened in Germany recently, peace is threatened, and that the great security of peace at the present moment is that Germany is not armed and in a position to go to war? The whole tone of her policy and the trend of her mentality have been to shock British *opinion*. I say shock British *opinion* because British *opinion* after the war was in many ways sympathetic to Germany.

The words I have italicized show that, in Grey's mind, "feeling" is the chief thing, and that when he speaks of "opinion" he uses the word as a synonym for "feeling." This is thoroughly English, even more English than British. Few English expressions are so contemptuous as that which condemns a chatterer for wishing to "air his views"—for the assumption is that "views" have little or nothing to do with action, which must be prompted by "feeling" or instinct. And one of the things that puzzle foreigners—and often lead them to charge the English with hypocrisy or perfidy—is that the views Englishmen may express cannot be taken as foreshadowing what they will do when the time comes to act.

* * *

This applies to the worried feeling at the back of most English minds about the position in Germany. The Hitlerite "drive" against Jews, pacifists, "Marxists" and men of liberal or democratic belief, is a terrible nuisance. It seems to mean that our feelings on Germany must be altered. We English are rather proud of ourselves. We have no doubt that we are good people. We love to "let bygones be bygones," to "forgive and forget"—especially to forget. We are capable of forgetting the wrongs others have done to us, and still more capable of forgetting those we have done to others.

As Lord Grey said in his presidential address we were, after the war, "sympathetic to Germany and to the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany was admitted to full rank in the League of Nations, a great step toward that status which we *felt* she must naturally desire. We *felt* that there could not be any real security for peace until the occupation of the Rhineland was removed. . . . Then reparations were *felt* to be a barrier between countries, which must also be brought to an end. Reparations were dealt with, and are no longer a subject between Germany and those who were her enemies in the war."

All this is quite true. As an expression of "feeling" it is beyond criticism. It fails at the point where feeling becomes a poor substitute for thought. The evil of the present position, as far as Great Britain is concerned, is precisely the evil that is wrought by want of thought; and, in international affairs, a little timely thought may be worth billows of feeling.

We felt that the Germans, the countrymen of Kant and Goethe, were good people. They had been beaten in a war which, it was true, we believed they and their allies had started; but were they altogether responsible for having started it? Notwithstanding the invasion of Belgium—an unfortunate mistake on their part—should we have felt otherwise than they felt about the Versailles treaty? Should we not have wanted to clean our escutcheon and to repudiate the "war-guilt lie"? Therefore let us be kind to the Germans, help them to regain their old place in the family of nations and, if only out of gratitude, they would behave so well that everybody could shake hands all round.

This was the British feeling. France did not altogether share it, no doubt because the French seem on this subject to be rancorous and suspicious. What we did not see was that a whole system of thought lay behind the German campaign against the "war-guilt lie," and that this campaign long ago persuaded the German people that not only were they not especially responsible for having started the war but that, of all the belligerents, they alone were truly innocent.

* * *

Now German thought is apt to be systematic and thorough. If Germany was guiltless, it follows that the losses inflicted upon her, as well as reparations and the Rhineland occupations, were monstrously unjust. Those Germans who accepted them, even under protest—"Marxists," Jews and others—must have been traitors. True Germans would never have suffered their country to be enslaved. Therefore: Down with "Marxists," Jews and all betrayers of the upright, Nordic, German folk!

Further, for the removal of injustice no gratitude is due. The end of the Rhineland occupation and the dropping of reparations were merely stages in the vindication of triumphant innocence. The next stage must be the sharpening of the German sword for vengeance upon foes; meanwhile let German "traitors" feel the keenness of its edge. "The God who made the iron grow" meant Germans to be free.

These things the English now feel dimly, and are troubled. More dimly they feel that the very foundations of liberal civilization are being shaken. What they will presently do, if this feeling cannot be allayed, no man can yet say. Certain only is it that, in these days, feelings in England are mightily stirred.

Notes From Jerusalem

Canaanite Vases Found — THE fifth season of the Haverford Archæological Expedition which is excavating Beth-shemesh (I Samuel, 6) in the center of the Canaanite Philistine country, has started on a hill called Rumeileh, about an hour's ride by car from Jerusalem. A plot near the middle of the hill has been chosen and already house walls of the late Israelite period are showing within three or four feet from the top. Much broken pottery has been turned up, including a few novel shapes of vases. The site continues to provide many suggestions as to existence in the second and first millennia B. C. The work is directed by Dr. Elihu Grant, with the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Rowe, whose services have been loaned by the Egyptian Archæological Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.

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Mount Nebo Site Bought — Purchase by the Franciscans of Mount Nebo in Transjordan, the point from which Moses is thought to have sighted the Holy Land, has been effected, after negotiations lasting several years. The Franciscan Bible School in Jerusalem expects to start excavations on the site in the spring.

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Reservoir Running Dry — Jerusalem faces a parched summer because of the failure of the winter rains, the total rainfall being far below the minimum of recent years when strict rationing was necessary. Solomon's Pools, one of the main reserves, contained only 2,250,000 gallons at the beginning of April compared with 18,000,000 gallons the year before. The pools are fed by natural springs which this year are practically dry following a succession of seasons of poor rainfall. Jerusalem authorities have decided to fill this reservoir with water from the distant springs, Ain Fara and Wadi Kelt, from which source consumers are at present receiving their supply. Households now get their supply tanks filled once in four days instead of every other day, so that there may be a reserve supply in case of the failure of the two springs or the breakdown of their pumping stations.

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Citrus Fruit Exports Soar — The total number of boxes of citrus fruits exported from Palestine during the season ending April, was 753,305 ahead of the corresponding total last year. The 1932-33 export was 4,249,891 boxes as compared with 3,496,586 the year before. While the export from the old Jaffa port did not diminish, an increase of about 750,000 boxes was recorded at Haifa, due to improved port facilities. The Haifa Harbor, a $10,000,000 project, is not yet completed, the official opening being scheduled for next October. Work, however, has advanced to permit large steamer and cargo boats to find shelter there and landings are not interfered with by storms which make loading often impossible at Jaffa.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Movies in Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I add one more letter to those excellent letters that have already appeared in your columns with regard to the evil of pernicious films? If your readers deplore the harm done to the American public, I can assure them that the harm done in Japan is much greater, owing to the Japanese being a highly impressionable and imitative people. One sees the influence everywhere, in the cafés, dance halls, and on the streets. I am told, moreover, by thinking Japanese that the harm done, in their estimation, is incalculable.

I want to express my gratitude to the Monitor for the sane, fair and honest way it has given free expression to the different angles and opinions voiced. I am looking forward to the day when the cinema will take its place as the finest educator of modern times. K. T.

Tokyo.